HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 103— BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 3 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,535
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOYAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £108
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DUMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
5th July	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927 May		
4th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6 th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	21 April	5 May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 „	12 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 „
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
	Apr. 1927	1927
Sumatra Maru	26th „ „	9th May „
Honolulu Maru	10th May „	22nd „ „
Indo Maru	25th „ „	3rd June „

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA: or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One EXPERT OIL ENGINE FITTER. Pay Rs. 45/- monthly. Free quarters. Apply Box No. 1961 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R210

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.

A R172

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS to push the sale of our hosiery goods and cloth on pay and Commission basis. For particulars, please write to the MANAGER, IDEAL HOSIERY WORKS, Ludhiana.

A R21.

WANTED—DYERS, who have gone through three years' regular Dyeing course at any of the Technological Institutes. Apply to Box No. 1960 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R208

RS. 50/ to RS. 300/ MONTHLY.—Wanted persons of either sex to work at home in spare time to earn this amount easily. For Particulars send self-addressed stamped (half-anna) envelope to—A. H. COMPANY, Agra.

R209

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Nowrs Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Hundred Matriculates, fifty B.A., and F.A., thirty Doctors, fifty Typists, Stenographers and 20 Overseers and Sub-Overseers, searching employments etc. For terms send two half anna stamps to BHATNAGAR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Bareilly.

R214

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ENGINEER, capable of erecting and working an Unidow Engine 100 H. P. (maker Grant Ritchi Kilmarnock) in a Pottery Works, having four pipe mills, one brick machine, one mixer, five Grinding mechines, two cylinders, two Elevators and one Winch machine and other small machineries. European preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to:—SETH JAMNADASS, Bankers, Zamindars, &c. JUBBULPORE.

A 28483

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—Airy upon all sides and up to date blocks in Dongre Mansion, Jaitalwadi, opp. Chikhalwadi. Apply D. S. DONGRE.

C R210

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LURE OF LOVE—Matrimony Girlhood, Manhood, price 2-8-0 each. List free postage extra. VALE OFFICE, Pondichery.

I R199

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLANCHETTE for spirit communions. Rs. 3/4. GHOST-MIRROR-BOX for seeing spirit appearances. Rs. 2/8. INDIAN SPIRITUAL REVIEW, Psycho-Occult-Monthly. Annual subscription Rs. 4/-. OCCULT HOUSE, DACCA.

T R216

"HONEY, pure and fresh in 2 lb. tins white 2/-, yellow 1/8/- per tin. Chaplis with leather Socks from Rs. 3/12/- to Rs. 6/- per pair. Postage and packing extra. M. S. MALIK & CO., Genl. Merchants. Chamba, Via Dalhousie, PUNJAB.

T R215

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.

P

CATARACTS—No matter for how long your sight has been lost. I shall cure you without knife. For particulars Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHOURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P R 28515 A

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.

R175

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.

M. 97.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CHOLERA IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE NUMBER of villages infected with Cholera principally in the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts now amounts to 674. April is the month in which the incidence of Cholera usually shows a marked increase. Thus whilst Bombay may escape, the situation affords grounds for anxiety.

The immunity produced by inoculation against Cholera is at its maximum for four months and remains to a lesser degree for six months or more. The Cholera season lasts from April to October.

In these circumstances, those who are in a position to do so are advised to be inoculated now by their own medical attendant and thus avoid the rush that might occur should it become necessary to open public stations.

On payment and the written request of a medical practitioner anti-cholera vaccine will be supplied at cost price, namely Re. 1/ for a capsule containing three doses, to messengers applying at the Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, or at the Central Vaccination Depot, Parel, at the corner of Suparibag Road and Elphinstone Bridge Road between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
M.D., D.P.H.,
Executive Health Officer

28494

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 69 PIECES ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 3752 of 1923 (The International Banking Corporation vs. The Indian Engineering Co.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Mallet Bunder, near Petrol Tanks on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jayantilal B. Shroff:—

69 Pieces Rolled Steel Beams (24" x 7-1/2"—20" x 6"—18" x 6-1/4"—15" x 5" from 18 to 40 feet).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1927, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 3, 2, Old Government House Compound, Parel.

Building St. No. 67A, 1 to 9 Case No. 124 Junction of Parel Road and Chinchpoklee.

Building St. No. 197(5) Case No. 156, Madanpura Lane (Ripon Road).

Building St. No. 191, 193, 175, 189, 171, 173, 167, 169, 143 Case No. 229 Memonwada Road.

MENESSE & CO.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... „ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
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THE TALENTED MUSICIAN OF POONA.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 7th May at 9-30 p.m.
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SUNDAY, 8th May at 5-30 p.m.

If you are fond of Quality music backed up by brains, individuality and superb charm do not fail to hear Miss Sunderabai giving a unique display of her genuine THUMRI music. Her music is pre-eminently simple, sweet and charming to hear but exceedingly difficult to imitate. An excellent opportunity to hear Thumri, Hori, Gazal, etc. easily the most charming side of Indian music. You are bound to be carried away with every tune.

N. B.—For private parties inquire at Ambewadi, G. No. 15, Girgaum, Bombay.

PLANS OPEN WEDNESDAY AT THE THEATRE.

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MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Private Cables.—

Langley & Co. received the following cable from their Liverpool correspondents dated 30th April:—

"Light rains reported Mississippi"

The Liverpool Market is due to open to-day unchanged to 1 down.

Telegraphic market advices through Patel Brothers:—9-25 a.m.:—Light to moderate rainfall Mississippi Valley. Weather cooler.

3-45 p.m.:—Liverpool market advanced on further rains Mississippi Valley.

Liverpool Market is expected to open to-day about 10.

AMERICANE

The American cotton market opened 10 points higher for May delivery on last Saturday. Owing to profit taking the market eased down and touched 14.95. At the closing time May delivery was 14.99; only one point down than the previous closing rate.

Liverpool market was healthy owing to reports of moderate rainfall in Mississippi. May delivery closed 10 points higher. Egyptian market also closed 33 points higher in May and July deliveries.

LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, May 2.

New April/May 1928 Broach business commenced to-day, opened at Rs. 311 and closed at 4 p.m. Rs. 314. July Broach opened at Rs. 305, and closed at Rs. 308 1/2.

One prominent Japanese firm sold New Broach and covered July Broach.

The Marwari Bazar closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

July Broach	305	309-1/2	305	308 1/2
May Broach	301	305	301	304 1/2
New April/May Broach 1928	311	315	311	314
Oomra May	288	291	288	290
New Oomra Jan. 1928	297	297	294	295 1/2
Oomra July 1927	292	296	292	295
Bengal May	274	274	274	274

SEWRI MARKET

Bombay, May 2.

At Sewri the market opened firm on better advice from Liverpool. The market fluctuated within narrow margin and closed as under:—

To morrow our market will be entirely closed.

Broach July/ Augt.	308 1/4	309 1/2	308 1/4	309 1/2
Broach May	304 1/2	305 1/2	304 1/2	305 1/2
New Broach 1928	313 1/2	314 1/2	313 1/2	314 1/2
Oomra May	290 1/2	292	290 1/2	292
Oomra New Jan.	295	297	295	297
Bengal	274			274

WHEAT & SEEDS

MUKTSAR, April 30.

Messrs. The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., Commission Agents, in their daily quotation report state:—

Wheat Har	4 9 0
Wheat Bhadon	4 11 6
Wheat Asuj	4 12 6
Gram Jeth	3 9 6
Gram Har	3 10 0
Gram Asuj	3 14 3
Rapeseeds Baisakh	7 10 6
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 11 3
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 3 6
Cottonseeds Jeteh	3 14 6
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 3 6
Barley Jeth	3 3 9

READY.

New Wheat 4/12 to 5/6, New Gram 3/10 to 3/15/-, New Barley 3/3/6, Rapeseeds 7/8 to 7/14, Cottonseeds 3/15/-.

Grain 1,500 mds. Rapeseeds 200 mds.

Market arrival.

Market arrival.—Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, May 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.92.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 91.60.
London Berlin Marks 20.485.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 2.

3 months 3 23/32 per cent.
6 months 3-25/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 2

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 79/3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/13

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/8.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/15

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.2.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1955 Rs. 112|10.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates. Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 79-5 1945/55 Rs. 108-10.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Bombay, May 2.

Our New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wire to us to-day as under:—

"Cotton: Weather market; normal weather could initiate temporary reaction but anticipate ultimately higher."

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL .. .. Rs.	30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE .. .. „	1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS .. .. „	85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

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To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

For your HEALTH'S sake, purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has proved a world-wide reputation for over three quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it the most powerful purifier of the human blood The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Beware of imitations and substitutes Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and signature

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla PREPARED ONLY BY KINAHAN LTD. 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 30.

We have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at par, per Acre	Cost at rub in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	Dividend per cent. 1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	27	10	683	850		33	18
Cayunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		40	20
Ceylon Planters	47	10	310	714	93+	85	40
Ceylon Rubber	62 8	10	314	1400		110	100
Clunes Estates	38	10	455	1048		85	10
Cochin Rubber	48	15	370	1094		95	35
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	38
Estates Co. of Uva	35	10	565	325	2512	30	20
Fairlawn Estate	31-8	15	1094		685	20	100
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	997		120	
Hathawe Rubber	17	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	10/8	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	8/-8	10	390	768		40	120
IndoMalay Estates	24	10	612	735		5	4
Jambulande T. & Rub	19	10	730	526		22½	20
Jebong Rubber	24	10	738	1626		40	30
Kalutara Company	53-8	10	412	1212		0	100
Kalutara Rubber	23	10	825	547		9135x34	
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		75	40
Langat River	35	10	441	1112	925+	52	73
Lanka Rubber	82-8	10	220	531		135	115
Lansdowne Rubber	210	50	550	817		60	75
Maha Uva Estates	49	10	405		822	35	45
Matale Valley Rubber	33	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	30	15	725	418	543	25	22½
Mirishena Rubber	59	10	388	912		80	95
Naranjoda Rubber	37-8	10	479	365		70	15
Neuchatel Estates	56	15	720	2423	695	45	40
North-Western Rub.	26	10	413	778	414	30	25
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27	10	690	822	411	35	6
Rubber Growers'	45	10	426	634		95	85
Saffragam T. & Rub.	220	50	383	3207	379	75	10
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		501	17	17
Udabage Tea	92-8	20	439	1330	150	80	65
Udapolla Rubber	30	10	1116	730	200X	32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	21	10	445	375		25	30
Vogan Tea	59	10	395	1185	956	75	65

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares

Remarks:—Market—Steady

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
May 2,

	Per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	„	0	11	3
Century	„	0	11	0
Jacob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	10	6
Apollo	„	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0	14	9
Century 6404-8705	„	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill	„	0	14	9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0	14	9
Phoneix	„	0	15	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0	14	6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0	14	9
Kaliamardan	„	0	14	9
Daud Sahib	„	0	14	6
Ganga Ghat	„	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	„	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	0
David Mill	„	0	15	6
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	6
Moon Mill	„	0	15	6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	14	9
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	14	3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	3
Century (Bugle)	„	0	14	3
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	14	3
Sakuntala	„	0	14	3
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	0
Globe	„	0	13	9
Rachael	„	0	13	9
Palkhi	„	0	14	0
Maher	„	0	14	6
Kechhwa	„	0	14	0
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	14	6
Textile	„	0	14	6
Century	„	0	14	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	0	3
Jacob	„	0	15	9
Century	„	1	0	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	0	15	3
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	14	9
Mun Mill	„	0	15	6
1386 Tata	„	2	13	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	„	3	12	0
Century	„	4	2	0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4	1	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	3	6
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur	„	10	0	0
58000 Kurla	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney	„	7	6	0
Hindustan	„	7	6	0
E. D. Rachael	„	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent	„	2	3	0
Apollo David	„	2	3	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0

The remarks given at the end of our report dated 1st inst. were mutilated, and are therefore reproduced below:—

"The transactions which are usually being done in Sholapur checks during these days have involved about 3,000 bales, and that too at the favourable rates of buyers, because the cotton market improved considerably soon after such transactions, and there is the talk of such transaction about other mills also."

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, May 2.

Bengal 274 May.
Broach 304 A/M.
Broach 308 J/A.
Broach 314 A/M. 1928.
Oomra 295 D/J. 1928.
Oomra 290 May.
Oomra 295 July.

Bengal	288	281	274	266
S P	285	278	271	263
Rajputana	288	281	274	266
Broach	318	314	308	
P A	332	325	318	311
K V	325	322	317	
Dhabra	320	317	312	
Surat	361	358	353	
Navsari	376	373	368	
Oomra	296	291	285	
C P No. 1	303	308	297	
C P No. 2	302	297	291	
Khandesh	292	287	281	
Muthia	290	285	279	good
Southern			322	318
Bijapur			317	313
Baegalkot			332	328
Comptah		348	344	340
Combidia			377	373

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 2.

Ready Cotton Sales.

500 Japan T. & Co. Berar 295/297
200 Jamshed Mill Aurangabad 265
200 R. Dossa Budhgaon 328
200 Toyomankwa Sailu 296
500 Currimbhai Palej 317
100 E. D. Sassoon Sangli 330
100 R. D. Tata Hubli 347
100 R. D. Tata Bagalkot 315
200 R. D. Tata Comptah 315
100 Japan T. and Co. Barwah 294
100 G. Madhavji Kurudwadi 290
100 B. Karshandas Barwah 300
100 Hirjee Laljee Harda 297
100 Luis Drefus Jalna 295

MESSRS DEVKARAH RANJEE MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 2.

Cotton:—On Saturday, our market opened steady, and eased on Bazar operators selling but later improved due to better Liverpool advices.

Futures:—I down i.e. 14.99 May (Highest 15.10, lowest 14.95). New York early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on liquidation and selling on reaction theory.

To-day Broach J/Aug. 308 (opening 305 1/2, fluctuation 308 1/2); Broach-A/May 302 1/2; Broach-A/May (1928) 313; Oomra-May 290; Oomra-July 294; Oomra-D/Jan. (1927-28) 294 Bengal-May 273. Market steady.

Liverpool (May) is expected to open about 11 down to-day.

To-morrow the 3rd instant our local market will remain entirely closed.

Silver:—London: 1/16 down. Business small. Market very quiet.

Ready Rs. 59-0. May (1st Satt.) Rs. 59-6. June (2nd Satt.) Rs. 58-15.

Market:—Quiet but steady.

Gold:—Ready Rs. 21-10 0. May (1st Satt.) Rs. 21-10 3. June (2nd Satt.) Rs. 21-8 3.

Market:—Steady.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO

London, April 13.

Gold:—The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £148,812,030 on the 6th instant, as compared with £149,084,145 on the previous Wednesday.

Bar Gold to the value of £862,000 was available in the open market yesterday, and in the absence of any large enquiry the Bank of England secured £811,000, as shown below. The balance was divided as follows:—India 12,000 and the Trade £39,000.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received	Withdrawn
April 7th	nil	nil
April 8th	nil	£ 8,000
April 9th	nil	nil
April 11th	£1,000,000	nil
April 12th	811,000	nil
April 13th	nil	39,000

were from South Africa, the former in sovereigns and the latter in bar gold. The withdrawals were in sovereigns destined as follows:—India £17,000, Spain £12,000, Argentina £10,000 and Holland £8,000. During the week under review the Bank of England has received on balance £1,764,000. This is the largest net weekly influx since the week ending the 15th July 1925 when £2,703,000 was recorded. The net influx since the resumption of an effective gold standard, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank is £3,835,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the months March last were as follows:—

IMPORTS.

Russia (U. S. S. R.)	£ 21,000
Netherlands	—
The receipts on the 11th and 12th inst.	—
France	1,315
Switzerland	—
Spain and Canaries	—
Egypt	—
West Africa	133,873
United States of America	10,309
Central America & West Indies	2,069
Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay	—
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	—
Other countries in South America	886
Rhodesia	137,063
Transvaal	1,180,166
British India	—
Straits Settlements	—
Germany	—
Austria	—
Other countries	59,780
Total	£1,546,461

EXPORTS.

Russia (U. S. S. R.)	£ —
Netherlands	68,245
France	37,145
Switzerland	45,700
Spain and Canaries	136,425
Egypt	28,910
West Africa	297
United States of America	300,500
Central America & West Indies	—
Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay	60,000
Java & other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	6,300
Other countries in South America	—
Rhodesia	—
Transvaal	—
British India	359,823
Straits Settlements	95,040
Germany	131,670
Austria	99,320
Other countries	47,248
Total	£1,416,623

The Transvaal gold output for the month of March last amounted to 880,511 fine ounces as compared with 779,339 fine ounces for February 1927 and 834,340 fine ounces for March 1926.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ending the 6th inst:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£157,647
Other countries	17,124
	£163,771

EXPORTS.

British India	£138,989
Other countries	15,148
	£154,137

Germany	£ 15,400
Netherlands	38,193
Spain	95,000
Austria	15,500
Other countries	500
	£159,593

Silver:—Since we last addressed you the tendency of the market was downward until Monday when a rather sharp reaction of 20d. in the price for cash and 7/16d. for two months' delivery took place. The improvement, however, did not last and prices subsequently again eased.

Speculation and bear covering, both on Chinese and Indian accounts, has been responsible for the recovelating market, and there is little guidance for judging the immediate future, though much confidence in the present level of prices being maintained can hardly be felt, as the flow of silver up-country in China, customary in May for the financing of the silk crop, may be checked by the operations of civil war in the districts concerned.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ending the 6th inst:—

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.

S S Genoa Maru, Takabata, Karachi.
S S Masilia, Mathews, Liverpool.
S S Pilsna, Koesch, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

May 3.

S S Taikai Maru, Harmichi, Rangoon.

LOADING.

May 2.

Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.
Steamer Sultania for Jeddah.
S S Jalavihar for Rangoon.

S S Genoa Maru: The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Massilia: The Grahams T. Co.'s steamer Massilia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pilsna: The Lloyd Triestino steamer Pilsna arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Taikai Maru: The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer Taikai Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

May 2.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—60 bales wool raw K Esmail, 10 bales sheep skins and 5 bales goat skins M Ladack, 15 bales goat skins M Ismail, 20 bales goat skins and 1 bale sheep skin H R Rahamanbhai, 8 bales cow hides R Meerally and Co., 37 bales cow hides, 3 bales cow calf hides A L Tharia, 2 bales deer, fox and lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 36 cwt condiment M Poonjiaji and Sons, 14 cases issing glass M M and Co., 8 cases stone lanterns M M and Co., 2 bales carpets M M and Co., 36 tons timber Mackenzie Ltd., 10000 cwt linseeds David Sassoon and Co., 62 cwt gum olibanum A H Mowjee and Co., 300 cwt myrabollams M B Kaisha Ltd., 70 tons manganese Ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd., 1 bale kid skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 36 cwt chutney N K Jassawalla, 8 bdles fox skins H Habibullahoff, 10, bdles jackal skins, 4 bales fox skins, 3 bdles lamb skins and 1 bale wolf skins H A Ebrahimoff, 5 bdles carpets H Habibullaoff, 8 bdles carpets H. A Ebrahimoff, 11 bdles fox, jackal and cat skins H A M Sawal, 3 bdles leopard skins H A M Sawal.

For Constantinople: 9 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Trifels for Hamburg: 51 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co., 82 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd., 700 cwt fish manure L Ebrahimjee, 73 bags stick lac L Ebrahimjee, 310 bales raw cotton Textile Products Ltd., 6000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Paramanand and Co., 25 bales hemp B Ranja.

For Rotterdham: 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes, and 4000 cwt linseed J Paramanand, 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes B H Lela, 2200 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed.

For Ghent: 220 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Antwerp: 23 cwt gum tragacanth M H T Afshar, 125 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 100 bales hemp C Paraj and Co., 200 bales cotton fly C Paraj and Co.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool: 155 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 4000 cwt myrabollams Amin and Sons.

For Dunkirk: 4000 cwt linseed D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S Pilsna for Trieste: 2000 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co.

For Venice: 4000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

For Piraeus: 175 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co.

S S Gharinda for Auckland: 2 cases conliments M M and Co.

S S Masilia for Liverpool: 200 bales raw cotton H M Mehta and Co., 600 cwt linseed oil cakes and 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 200 cwt deer horns J Rahimtoola, 2000 cwt myrabollams G Mewjee and Co.

For Glasgow: 4400 cwt linseed oil cakes and 1100 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 1980 cwt massoor Ralli Bros.

For Manchester: 1 case white longcloth F F Campbell and Co.

S S Skuld or Melborne: 1800 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Brisbane: 100 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 2.

S S Clan Murray from Manchester. Agents: James Finlay and Co:—243 bales and 103 bales cottons, 162 bales and 214 cases cotton yarn, 15 cases cotton and art. silk, 85 bales and 135 cases cotton piecegoods, 11 cases art silk and cotton piecegoods, 15 cases soap, 17 cases mild steel keys, 61 drums and 27 brls lubricating oil, 3 brls. lubricating grease, 12 cases bobbins, 20 bags picking sticks, 20 drums baling studs, 24 drums and 2 cases stamping paste, 20 kegs mercine glaze powder, 5100 bdles galvanized corrugated sheets, 10115 bdles steel baling hooks, 13000 bags soda ash, 25 bags bags maize starch, 50 bales old newspaper.

From Glasgow: 7 bales cotton yarn, 32 cases cotton, 65 cases and 1 bale cotton piecegoods, 35 cases whiskey, 25 cases ginger wail, 20 cases corn flour, 14 casks and 50 kegs bicromate of potash, 100 hogheads tle, 25 trusses bags, 28 bales paper, 36 cases SC., rads, 1140 pkgs C.I.U.G. pipes, 100 pkgs steel channels, 40 kegs paint, 23 angles and 15 bdles steel tubes, 100 pkgs steel angles, 34 pkgs steel joists, 150 pkgs C.I. cisterns, 36 loose mild steel sheets, 17 bales canvas.

From Liverpool: 129 cases cotton yarn, 16 cases cottons, 81 cases art silk yarn, 74 cases cotton piecegoods, 20 cases art silk and cotton piecegoods.

SIXTY YEARS' WAR OF MARATHA INDEPENDENCE (1646-1706)

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY.

(By Professor S. V. Puntambekar, Head of the History Department, Benares Hindu University.)

I.

History and heroes are treated as a heresy in India. Pseudo-historians love to distort and undervalue her best periods and noble characters. But the history of struggles for freedom political, religious or social, is the best possession of a race or country. In India, however, which has been and is being ruled by foreigners, the history of freedom has not received full consideration and appreciation from historians Indian and foreign. Moslem and Anglo-Indian historians and sycophant Hindu writers have perverted many of its aspects, and have shown a want of true understanding of the real significance and sequence of events. Even Jadunath Sarkar is neither fresh nor suggestive. He indulges in sarcasm in many places, lacks in vividness of creative imagination and depth of insight, and at times becomes merely superficial. He is more of a date-and-fact historian to whom the mind of a people or the spirit of a race does not attract. It was Ranade who boldly viewed Maratha history from the Indian view-point and from reverence for human freedom.

Shivaji's name and fame have suffered in histories of Mahommadan mould or Sarkarian satire. Lately there has been some appreciation of his life and work by way of patronage or through unbiassed study. To-day few will judge of his career, character and achievements from prejudices born of religious or political opposition or caste jealousies. We want to know what order ended with his rise and success, and what new forces came into existence in the period which followed.

IMPORTANCE OF SHIVAJI'S LIFE IN LIGHT OF THE PAST.

Historically Shivaji's life is very important. Longest and darkest over us had lain the night of slavery. It was he who heralded the dawn and hope of political freedom and religious toleration. There was breathed a new life into a subject and oppressed people whose condition political, religious, and economic, had grown very miserable. Under his initiative, guidance, and example the Hindus of Maharashtra began the attempt at a new and unexpected corner to reassert their right of independence against Moslem rulers. The Moslem power had steadily grown in India in the course of 1000 years (644-1646). Baluchistan was lost in 644 A.D., Afghanistan partly in the 7th century, Sind in 712 A.D., Kabul in the 10th century, Northern India in the 12th and 13th centuries, and the middle India so far as the Krishna river in the 14th century. Beyond that river in the south only a raid had taken place and some plunder and tribute had been exacted, but no rule had been established. Thus the eclipse had gradually extended but was not total. There was some stubborn opposition to the Moslem rule in the north by the Rajputs, and in the south by the Vijayanagar kings. But though the Rajputs were often successful they were mainly on the defensive. Similarly Vijayanagar kings could not drive back the tide of Moslems beyond the Vindhyas. In the sixteenth century however their opposition either failed or ended. Moghuls under Babur (1527) and Akbar (1576) suppressed the rising tide of Rajput success. The kingdom of Vijayanagar was destroyed by Bahamani kings in 1565. It seemed as if the phantom of the universal empire of Moslems in India was once for all going to be a fact. The total eclipse of Hindu independence, culture and religion was, as it were, near at hand. The strength and efficiency of the Moghuls gave impetus and seeming success to the final subjugation of India. A succession of great rulers culminating in the Grand Monarch Aurangzeb, seemed to make it a matter of practical politics. But at this very point of the fulfilment of the Moghul's life hope and ambition, the new forces generated by Shivaji snatched the prize from his hands and finally shattered that vain dream and 'grand design', and the Moghul Empire itself succumbed before the arms of the Marathas and the Sikhs. It was mostly from their hands grown weak owing to internal quarrels and disunion that the British wrested the sovereignty of India in the 19th century.

HINDU REVIVAL AND FORWARD MOVEMENT.

It was after 500 years of foreign rule in the North and of 300 years in the middle South that a forward and aggressive movement of the Hindus under the guidance of Shivaji began. The march was to Delhi of Emperors, old and new, which was finally arrested by the Marathas from the Moslems and held till nearly the end of the 18th century. The Hindus had finally ousted the Moslem in the politics of the North and the South. The dream of Hindu independence was achieved. After many years of heridlong decline and dissolution of religion, society and ideals, the process was reversed. Subordination gave place to rule and power. A new chapter in history began. The hero of this revolution was Shivaji.

MODERN AGE BEGINS WITH SHIVAJI

Modern age in India began with the rise of Shivaji, and with the Maratha movement for political independence and religious freedom or toleration. The mediaeval age of arbitrary political power and religious persecution and intolerance initiated and maintained by Moslem rulers and divines of India ended under the Maratha onslaught, and from their success rose the new world of tolerance and freedom.

SWARAJYA CREATED.

The problem of Swarajya which still engages us and influences all our activities was started by Shivaji. He and his worthy successors introduced this dynamic conception into the politics of India which had become merely a struggle for self-defence to the Rajputs and a habit of subservience to others. The right to self-rule and to tolerance was not recognised or fought for. Moslem rulers did not identify themselves with the interests, ambitions and welfare of the people. They had no system of government enduring or benevolent. They did not rise above feudal conceptions in politics, and inquisitorial and intolerant conceptions in religion. Their code of Kaffirism and of eternal war with the non-Muslims remained as a factor in politics and religion inspite of Akbar's noble attempts to destroy it. It is to the great credit of Shivaji that he destroyed feudalism in his scheme of politics and administrtion, and intolerance and persecution in religion and society. He nationalised politics and administration by making it a people's concern, and rationalised the relations of different religions and castes by emphasis on complete toleration and co-operation. The State he created was the people's State dedicated to the service of God, religion and society. The process and aim which he inaugurated is still not complete owing to historic up-heavals after his death. The same problems entangle our feet and vex our hearts. Our present Government is still foreign. It does not rest on the consent of the people. Our religious and caste differences and jealousies still encroach upon other aspects of our life, and hinder our growth. Consequently every part of Shivaji's history is weighty with inestimable lessons. We must learn them again by experience and at a great cost as we have lost the example and teaching of those like him who have gone before us.

SHIVAJI AS AN IDEAL.

Is Shivaji or Aurangzeb to be our hero and history? With Shivaji go national independance, political freedom, religious toleration and social co-operation and welfare; with Aurangzeb, foreign despotism political slavery, religious persecution and bigotry, and social neglect. The time has come to choose the one in order to live peaceably and honourably, or the other in order to quarrel, to fight and to die miserably. The right of extermination of one race, society, or religion by the other must ultimately be given up, which means a total repudiation of the ideal of Aurangzeb, the "Jinda Pir". Aurangzeb may be 'pure' according to Muslim theology, but he is 'poor' in the estimation of India's history and national needs. The time came when the theory of Divine Rights of Kings to misrule was discarded and the Hindus ceased to attribute the title of Jagadishwar to Dilhiswar. The modern mind of India must give up these archaic notions and live for ideals which are recognised as useful, human and civilised.

DECCAN POLITICS IN THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES.

Two facts governed the Indian political situation in the 16th century, and were a prelude to the struggles of the 17th century. The establishment of the Portuguese power (1510) and Moghul rule (1526) in its first half, and the defeat and destruction of Rajputs independence (15 and Vijayanagar Kingdom (1565) in its latter half. As a consequence of these was the Moghul ambition to conquer the Southern Bahamani Kingdoms developed, and the Bahamani ambition to conquer the southern country beyond the Krishna river strengthened. The Portuguese controlled the seas, the coast, and the trade in the West. The Moghul subdued and ruled the north, and attracted a large section of Rajputs by matrimonial alliances and offer of higher services and compelled them to support and to serve their empire, which consequently became centralised and strong. But the destruction of Vijayanagar did not result in strengthening the Moslem rule in the South. On the contrary the mutual jealousies and rivalries, and internal factions amongst the Bahamani dynasties encouraged the Nayaks and Palygars of the south to set up independent estates by dividing the remnants of Vijayanagar kingdom amongst themselves, and gave the Moghul's at first a cause for interference in the politics of the Deccan and later a pretext for invasion and conquest. And as a combined result of these various factors and ambitions and the resulting anarchy the Marathas got an opportunity to oppose the Deccan Moslems and the northern Moghuls, and to assert and establish their independence. The general sense of insecurity caused by the break up of the old order created ambitions amongst those whom fortune, opportunity or ability favoured. The great tension produced by the Moghuls crouching like a tiger for a spring made the whole South turn it face and arms to oppose the North. In this dynamic struggle Shivaji found his opportunity and utilised it fully to realise his ambitions. In the wars which followed Shivaji created a small State called Swarajya which, though temporarily overwhelmed after his death, was recovered, consolidated and extended under Rajaram, Tarabai, Shahu and the Peshwas.

PERIODS IN THE SIXTY YEARS' WAR OF MARATHA INDEPENDENCE

The character of Shivaji's achievements and policy can be fully seen in the period of struggle from 1646 to 1706 which I have characterised as "The Sixty Years' war of Maratha Independence." It is the first phase of the offensive against the foreigners. It begins in 1646 when Shivaji captures the fort of Torna, and ends with the creation, consolidation and recognition of the Maratha Swarajya in 1706 when Aurangzeb, their implacable foe, starts negotiations with the Marathas, frees Shahu so as to induce the Maratha generals to stop the harassing warfare, and promises to restore him to his country and people. This phase is confined to the South. The second phase is the Northern one under Shahu and the Peshwas. The first phase may be divided into two main periods:—

I. SHIVAJI'S PERIOD (1646-1680).

(1) 1646-1649. It is the period of nationalising the movement or the idea of independence amongst the people of his Jagir, and of fortifying the Jagir by way of self-defence. Capture of Adilshahi forts, Kalyan and Kolaba. These activities led to Shahaji's arrest and imprisonment. Shivaji's efforts bring about his release in 1649.

(2) 1649-1655. Consolication of his early conquests, and its organisation of administration. No military activity.

(3) 1655-1660. Conflict with Bijapur. Extension of territory. Conquest of Jaoli and Ratnagiri. Defeat and death of Afzulkhan. Baji Prabhu's stand at Pawankhind.

(4) 1660-1665. Conflict with Moghuls. Shaista Khan's retreat. Loot of Surat. Jaysing's campaign. Murar Baji's exploits at Purandhar. Treaty of Purandhar. Conquest of South Konkan and invasion of Kanara.

(5) 1665-1670. Shivaji helps the Moghuls against Adilshahi. Visit to Agra. His imprisonment and escape. Keeps peace with the Moghuls. Organises his kingdom. Plot to capture Goa.

(6) 1672-1674. Southern Konkan and Kanara campaigns. War with the Moghuls renewed. Lost forts and parts retaken. Sinhagad captured by Tanaji. Second loot of Surat. Salher, Mulher and Jawhar captured. Defeat of the Moghuls. Chauth from Surat. The Moghuls inactive. Struggle with Bijapur. Panhala and Satara captured. Conquest of Kanara. Naval war with the Siddis of Janjira.

(7) 1674-1680. Coronation. Naval fight with the Siddis continues. Phonda and Kolhapur captured. War with the Moghuls renewed. Bijapur confirms Shivaji's conquests. The Karnatic campaign. Alliance with Golconda. Fight and partition of Jagir with Vyankaji. Return to Maharashtra. Sambhaji's escape and return. Shivaji's death.

II. 1680-17706. Sambhaji, Rajaram and Tarabai.

(8) 1680-1689. Sambhaji's administration. Moghul offensive. Aurangzeb's coming to the south. Moghul conquest of Bijapur and Golconda. Capture and death of Sambhaji.

(9) 1689-1700. Rajaram continues the struggle with the Moghuls. War in Maharashtra and Karnataka. Rajaram holds out at Jinji fort. Santaji and Dhanaji attack the Moghul armies and weaken their strength. Fall of Jinji. Rajaram's return to Maharashtra. His death.

(10) 1700-1706. Regency of Tarabai. She continues the struggle. Maratha forts captured by the Moghuls and retaken by the Marathas. Maratha successes and offensive against the Moghul Deccan. Aurangzeb proposes terms to the Marathas. Promises to free Shahu and to recognise him as the King of Marathas. Aurangzeb's death (1707 Feb.) and Shahu's release.

Thus ended the Sixty Years' war of Maratha Independence which established a new Hindu State in the South fully recognised by its old inveterate foes. The spirit of national independence amongst a united people defeated the vast resources in men, money and munitions of a large Empire under able generals and a great Emperor who died wearied and heart-broken after the complete failure of his 'grand design' of the Empire of India. It was Shivaji who did this.

(To Be Continued.)

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BOMAY CITY AND UBURBS.

NGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Shivaji Tentenary celebrations: Banks closed.

EDNESDAY, May 4.

Passengers ay: Meeting at Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6m.

Results of Sc. Exam., 2 p.m.

HURSDAY, May 5.

Municipal rporation, 3-40 p.m.

ATURDAY, May 7.

S.S. "Rawindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.

SAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outrd P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak"with Mails from London of 28th ultimo left arseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 30th ultimo

TO-D"S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and am 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelngth 387 metres.

SHRI GHARI VISA SHIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

The totaumber of Jains patients treated during Ap 1927 at the above dispensary were 689, t of which 383 were males, 180 were fema and 126 were children.

"GLIPSES FROM RAMAYANA."

Mr. Srimsa Iyer of the Theosophical Society w continue the discourse on "Glimpses rom Ramayana" at the South Indian Assiation premises, No. 1 Nanji Ludha Buing, Matunga, G.I.P., at 8-30 p.m. to-day(Tuesday).

THOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Kat Dwarkadas will lecture in English at e hall of the Theosophical Society (77, ollo Street, Fort) to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Vigilance Work in Bnbay." Mr. R. M. Alpaiwala, Bar-at-Law will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outrd P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rampura" with the Mails from London of 21st ultimo rrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 1st instant nd left there at 5 p.m. the same day. n ordinary course she should arrive in Bnbay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 6th instant.

"TRUE HISORY OF RUSTOM MANEK."

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Professor S. H. Hodivala, M.A., Principal, Bahauddin College, Junagadh, will deiver at the Institute premises (Sukhadwla Building, Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Bad, Fort) the first of his two public lectres on "True History of Rustom Manek" to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ANNUL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Catolic employees of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd., celebrated their 3rd Annual Thanksgiving Mass in the Juhu Capel on Sunday. After the service a meeing of the employees was held at the residence of Mr. A. F. Fernandes. Mr. John onseca, the Secretary, read the annual reprt, which was unanimously adopted.

TO-IAY'S PUBLIC HOLIDA Y.

A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government sates:—

"In yiw of the importance attached to his occasion by the Hindu community and the large measure of support given by banks and Associations in Bombay to the application for a Bank Holiday on th 3rd May, Government have consented o declare that date to be a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act They greatly regret that the application for a holiday was submitted by the organisers so late that it has been impossible to give the trading community the notice to which they are entitled, and they trust that no serious inconvenience has resulted."

INCREASE IN TRAM FARES.

ANOTHER PROTEST

A public meeting wil be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. near Tilak Bridge, Lady Jamsedjee Road, Dadar, to protest against increasing Tramway fare when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Pothan Joseph, N. D. Savarkar, R. K. Vaidya, P G. Sahasrabudhe and other will speak.

FATAL CYCLING ACCIDENT

A serious accident occurred to a Parsi youth named Pherozeshah Rustomji Vesuna which unfortunately proved fatal. It appeared from the evidence led before the Coroner that the deceased and his friend Dorabji Edulji Joshi were cycling their way from Juhu to Bombay. Pherozeshah was much in advance of his companion and at the time of the accident Mr. Joshi was not near him. At Cadel Road the deceased slipped off his cysle and fell below a motor lorry No. 7624 driven by Rustomji Khordad Irani conveying ice from Bandra to Dadar. He sustained multiple injuries and died within a short time after the accident. The motor lorry was being driven slowly and there was no collision with the cycle. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PILGRIMAGE TO HEDJAZ.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The pilgrimage to the Hedjaz falls this year on June 9 and ships carrying pilgrims will be allowed to land their passengers in Jeddah as late as June 5.

As pilgrims leaving their various ports of embarkation in order to arrive in Jeddah by June 5th would run the risk of missing the Pilgrimage if their ships were for any reason delayed, and as in any case pilgrims arriving in June will find their late arrival exploited in the Hedjaz by proprietors of conveyances and lodgings it is considered advisable for intending pilgrims to time their journey so as to reach Jeddah not later than June 1st.

PASSENGERS' DAY.

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspicions of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association and many other Associations a public meeting will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 P. M. (S.T.) to observe the Passengers' Day, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding when the following will be amongst the speakers:—Messrs. B. G. Horniman, N. M. Joshi, B. F. Bharucha, I. R. Tairsee, Dr. S. S. Bathiwalla, Laxmidas Tairsee, Jivraj Neasey, Fazal Ebraham Hussenbhoy A. Lalji, Balubhai T. Desai, Chandrashanker N. Pandya, R. M. Chinoy, R. P. Masani Vithaldas Damodar, Avantibai Gokhale, S. N. Haji, Lachmandas Dagha, Mohanlal M. Desai, Jehangir B. Bomon Behram, Hirji Behrdin and Jamnadas Meghji.

ADVANCING PUBLIC INTERESTS.

AN APPEAL FOR "PASSENGER S FUND'

The following appeal over the signature of Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association has been issued:—

It is the experience of many of the travelling public that they are on occasions subjected to very annoying treatment by the staff of the Railway, Steamship and Tramway Companies, apart from the hardships and injustice which the companies themselves cause to them. It is therefore in the interests of all that such hardships and injustice should be eliminated and above all that the employees of the transport companies should be made to appreciate the necessity of treating travellers with due respect and courtesy, if necessary by seeking the aid of law. Many of the wrongs can be righted by seeking resort to courts, of law, but in several instances it is not possible for an individual to do so for want of means.

For the purposes of assisting such cases with a view to advancing the interests of the travelling public, the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association have started the "Passengers' Fund". This fund is intended not to fight private battles of individuals but to help in only fit cases involving public interests, with the necessary legal advice and monetary aid for legal action against transport companies or their employees, the sole object being to secure comforts and better conditions for travelling. The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association therefore appeals to the public to contribute their mite towards the "Passengers Fund" and it is hoped that the proverbial philanthropy of Bombay will not fail the laudable object for which the "Passengers Fund" exists.

All contributions should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey at 139, Medows Street, Fort.

THRILLING FILM AT EXCELSIOR.

GALLANT AVIATORS' FIGHT AGAINST NATURE.

The last two shows of the remarkable film describing the pioneer attempt of three Britishers to circle the world by air will come off to-day at the Excelsior Theatre.

The impressive scenes of the voyage with its thrilling adventures and experiences are invested with a living reality by a lucid and clear lecture given by Capt. B. H. Malins, O.B.E., F.R.C., one of the three gallant aviators, which is rendered all the more interesting by his humorous and witty observations.

Capt. Malins is leaving to-morrow to resume his world-tour on his motor cycle.

ANDHERI TOWER OF SILENCE.

COLLECTIONS FOR FIRST 3 DAYS

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Tower of silence at Andheri, was performed, as readers are aware, on Sunday the 24th ulto. The amount of offertories given on the first day in various shapes stands at Rs. 7,461-8-6 which includes all cash money, cheques, Government currency notes &c., but excludes gold guineas (half and whole), gold buttons, gold and silver ornaments, etc., The second day's collection amounts to Rs. 248-14-3½ and the third day's to Rs. 368-1-½ toalling Rs. 8,078-8-0 for the first 3 days.

VISITING TIME EXTENDED.

During the whole of the last week but especially during the week end hundreds of Parsis visited the site to witness the foundation and the rush continues unabated. It is stated officially that the time for seeing the site is extended upto next Sunday (8th inst.)

CONGRESS HOUSE CONFERENCE.

FALSE STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED

To, The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read the account appearing in the issue of the "Indian National Herald" dated 2nd May under the heading "Congress President in Bombay".

We beg to state that the following statements contained therein are incorrect.

(1) "The Police, it is understood, had issued the necessary License for the procession selecting a route avoiding mosques".

The Police License did not avoid mosques'.

(2) "But in the selected route, there is said to be one mosque, which according to Hindus is not in use as such. According to the members of the Shivaji Tercentenary Celebration Committee objection has been raised in the last few days by Muslims supported by Maulana Shaukat Ali that no music should be played—before this Mosque. Informal conversation had been proceeding on the subject and prominent mention is said to have been made of it at this evening's informal Conference."

So far as the Executive Committee of Shivaji Tercentenary Committee is concerned no such objections have been raised until yesterday and no informal conference ever took place on this subject at any time previous to yesterday.

We also state that we put our signatures to the statement in our individual capacity and not as Members of the Executive Committee of the Shivaji Tercentenary Celebrations and we made this position perfectly clear at the Conference held at the Congress House.

We further state that when we signed the statement the understanding was that we were not seeking under the colour of this celebration to create or exercise new rights in the matter of performing music before mosques nor abandoning any customary rights which the Hindus of Bombay may have in this connection. Any implication to the contrary suggested by the account appearing in the "Herald" are unwarranted for instance that we agreed that music should not be played before

"Chronicle" Photo.

COMMANDAR R. LEYLAND, PORT OFFICER, JAMNAGAR.

any mosque any time during the day irrespective of the actual performance of prayers therein at the time. We had no desire to enter into or decide this large All India question finally for the City of Bombay. We only wished to maintain the "status quo ante" so as to secure peaceful and harmonious atmosphere for the celebration which we are having in Bombay in this and the next week.

We request the courtsey of your publishing this communication in the next issue of your paper. Yours etc.

G. S. SARDESAI,
M. B. VELKAR,
N. D. SAWARKAR,
S. K. BOLE,
K. A. PADHYS,
P. G. SAHASRABHDUE,

AN INEVITABLE ORDEAL

LAJPAT RAI ON HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION

SUKKUR, May 2.

Presiding over the Hindu Provincial Conference, which was attended by over two thousand delegates and visitors, Lala Lajpat Rai expressed regret at Pandit Malaviya's absence owing to illness. and paid a tribute to him for his piety, learning and ardent love of Hinduism. Referring to communal tension, he said that he was pained to see that the two great communitities who formed the nation and were forever to live in this land were not able to pull on peacefully together. His one consolation was that in their national evolution, this stage was not only inevitable, but necessary. He hoped that when they emerged from this ordeal, they would be purer and stronger. Without this strength, Swaraj, even if got as a gift, could not be retained long. He exhorted the Hindus to face the situation manfully. —A.P.

FURTHER BREACHES MADE.

LONDON, May 2.

New Orleans.—Notwithstanding the breaches mad in the levees to the North of the State, Louisiana has begun to feel the full force of the floods. Breaking of the levees has added further 3,000 square miles to the region of the floods in Concordia. The embarkment of the Yazoo River broke at Eden flooding 10,000 acres.—Reuter.

BUS SERVICE EXTENDED

ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC RESPONSE

A further extension in the bus service run by Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., was witnessed on Sunday when the "E" route service, as announced by the Company, last month, was started. The buses run from Prince's Dock (Clock Tower) to Malabar Hill, via Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty and Walkeshwar Road to the Governor's Bandstand at Malabar Hill.

The fares for a single journey from the Prince's Dock to Malabar Hill are four annas and vary according to the distance travelled.

The first bus leaves Prince's Dock at 8-35 a.m. and the last Malabar Hill at 9 p.m.

Sunday was the first day of the service and people were seen patronising the buses freely—especially in the evening, and as Sunday was Amas Day, and most of the Indian merchants and traders, had as usual closed their business for the day. Many persons availed themselves of the opportunity of having a joy ride. On Monday also the buses were crowded. The success of this service is assured as the roads traversed by it are some of the busiest thoroughfares of the city.

As stated by the Company last month we shall soon—"before the break of the monsoon"—have another service called the "F" route service which will traverse the most important part of the city—from the race-goer's point of view—namely, Hornby Vellard and Mahaluxmi.

MOTOR DRIVER COMMITS SUICIDE

DISAPPOINTED LOVE THE CAUSE

Another love tragedy occurred in Bombay, which was the subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Monday. Abubaker Ibrahim, a motor driver, who was infatuated with the love of a Mohmedan woman named Rabiabi got disappointed because she refused to live with him. On Sunday afternoon he was found in an unconscious condition in his garage at Girgaon and was removed to J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died subsequently.

In a letter addressed to a friend named Dadamia, the deceased had opened the innermost recess of his heart and told him to inform Rabiabi the object of his adoration that a true lover was not afraid of death and that he was dying for the sake of love. He also told him to show his corpse to Rabiabi before burial.

At the inquest held by the Coroner Rabiabi said she came to know the deceased in a brothel about three months ago and lived with him for two months. She refused to live further as the deceased disposed of her ornaments and clothes. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

NO-TAX COMPAIGN AT ALIBAG

COMMITTEE'S USEFUL PROPAGANDA WORK

ALIBAG, May 2.

Under the guidance of Mr. Ramji Laxman Gharat, the ryots of Alibag have formed a Dhara Vadha Nivaran Committee to resist payment of excess assessment except under legal process as a protest against the grievances which the ryots have put forward.

The Committee point out that though facts and figures have been put forward to show how the agriculturists have been suffering, the Government have gone and issued the statement that with the rise in prices there was a rise in the profits from the lands. On the strength of this argument the Government, says the Committee, have increased the assessment and they say the ryots have been hard hit.

This movement not to pay the taxes unless under the force of the law has been widely spreading on the coast line of the taluk. They are strong in their support to the movement and it appears that a good many of the khatedars have not paid in the increased assessment and they are, it is said, determined not to give the assessment voluntarily.

On the other hand the Government have commenced taking out distraint process against the defaulters. Notices have been issued against selected prominent persons who have been in the forefront of the movement. In good many cases, fines of one rupee and four annas have been imposed. There was one distraint of moveable property at Chaul and three distraints at Dhokava.

As rumours are spreading in the town that distraints are being made irregularly, the Committee have "patrikas" (pamphlets) giving the law in the matter of distraints and the Committee have also undertaken an enquiry into the allegations of irregularities.—Free Press.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON REFORMS.

LONDON, May 2.

With the exception of the Budget day, there never has been greater rush for seats in the House of Commons since the war, than at to-day's debate on Trade Union Bill. Most of the members had returned from week-end campaigns in their constituencies for and against the Bill. Public galleries were filled up early. The Hon. Mr. Patel was prominent in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. At question time, Mr. Wellock asked for the names of the members of the Commission on Indian Constitutional Reform or whether Earl Winterton would assure the House that the Commission would include representative Indians. Earl Winterton replied he was unable to make a statement at present.—Reuter.

MUSJID BUNDER MURDER.

SUSPECTS REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Sitaram Ramnath, Ramnath Mahais, Madhosing Ratansing, Kilpusing Sumarsing, Jaipalsing Chhatrasing and Ramtirpal Surajsan, six up-country Hindu Pardeshis who have been arrested by the police in connection with the murder of the young Marwari boy Hansraj at Masjid Bunder Road were placed by Inspector Baker of the Phydhownie Police Station, before the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court and were remanded into police custody for a fortnight pending police inquiries.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN FIRM

CALCUTTA, May 2.

In the Share Market jutes opened lower on the closing prices of the previous week and dealers were mostly responsible for this state of affairs aided by "bear" activity. No interest was manifested in cottons. In coals a moderate number of dealings was registered at easier rates. In Teas Patrokola rose nearly a hundred points. Government securities were quiet. Following were closing quotations:—3-1/2 per cent Government paper 79|4, 4 per cent. new loan 1960-70 90|3 s.l., 6 per cent bonds 1930 105|10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1,487|8 s.l.

Railways:—Bankura Domodar 74 s.l., Shahdra-Delhi-Sharanpur Light Railway 177 s.l.

Cottons:—Mohini Mills 6|4.

Jutes:—Auckland ordinary 340, Birla ordinary 14|6, Budge Budge 618|8, Cheviot 363, Clive 44|12, Hooghly ordinary 106|8, Howrah 49|12, Hukumchand ordinary 17|14, Kanknarrah 559, s.l., Kelvin ordinary 965, Lansdowne ordinary 320, National 35|12, Naihati ordinary 625|8, Orient 307, s.l., Presidency 11|8, Union 767.

Coals:—Bhulanbararee 15, Bokaro and Ramgur 13, Burrakur 16|4, Central Kurkend 12|12, Ghusick and Muslia 6|12, Huntodih 3, North West fully paid 46 s.l., Satpukuria and Asansol Re. 1.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. ordinary 251|8 s.l., Indian Iron and Steel 11, Steel Products 8|2, B.I. Corporation ordinary 4|3, British Ceylon Corporation preferred 8|8.

Rubber:—Khang Rs. 12, Mayfield Dol. 15.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 4|6, Dhuseri 3|6, Dufflaghur 16|10, East India 22|12, Hattikhira 28|12, Hulidhari 37, Joybirpara 30|4, Jutlibari 20|8, Naga Hills 19|4. New Purnpbari 11|8, New Terai 19, Patrikola ordinary 1,000, Redbank 7|12, Rutema 15|10, Seajuli 40|12, Teesta Valley 38|4 ex., div., Tezpore 13|8, Titabur 21|4, Tumsong 20|8, Debenture 104|8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and thirteenth-sixteenth pence and demand one shilling five and twenty-seven-thirty-second pence.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON REPORT.

AMERICANS:—Opened firm. Declined on good weather news. Futures 1 to 4 down. LOCAL:—Firm. Offices bought.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. A. Norden:—

"Some liquidation on improved weather forecast."

Messrs. Patel Bros.:—

New York: May highest 15.10 (at the opening). Lowest 14.95 (10-50 a.m.) Spot 15.30.

Liverpool: 9-25 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Mississipi Valley, Weather cooler 5.45 p.m.: Liverpool Market advanced on further rains Mississipi Valley.

Cotton Telegraphic Information Service:—

"A two-sided Market."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York Market opened firm, prices showing an advance of ten points, in the May settlement. On improved weather forecast a fresh selling from longs the market declined and closed one point down.

In case further report of good weather may effect the market and if still lower rates be registered further down then we prefer buying at that level.

LOCAL.

In sympathy with the foreign market our market opened Broach J.|A. at Rs. 305. There was good buying by the Commission Houses and the local operators. Liverpool opened at four points down our market remained firm. We prefer buying at every break.

MARWARI BAZAR.

	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Closed
Broach:—				
A.|M. 1927	302|8	304|8	302|8	304|8
J.|A. 1927	305	308|8	305	308|8
A.|M. 1928	311|8	313|8	311|8	313|8
Oomra:—				
May 1927	288	290	288	290
July 1927	293	295	293	295
D.|J. 1928	293	295	293	295
Bengal:—				
May	272	274	272	274

SEWRI BAZAR.

	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Closed.
Broach:—				
April 1927	303|8	305	303|8	305
J.|A. 1927	308|4	309|8	308|4	309|8
A.|M. 1928	313	314|8	313	314|8
Oomra:—				
May 1927	291|8	292	291|8	292
July 1927	295	296|8	295	296|8
D.|J. 1928	296|8	296|8	296|8	296|8
Bengal:—				
May	273	274	273	274

HOLIDAY:—The local market will be entirely closed to-day (Tuesday, the 3rd.)

A PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE

PLEA FOR MUNICIPALISATION

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF TRAM FARES.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at the Marwari Vidyalaya, on Monday evening, several resolutions were passed strongly protesting against the proposed increase in the Tramways fares. Messrs Jogalekar, Mayekar, Nimbkar and several others spoke on the occasion while Mr. Krishna Iyer presided. Name of the advertised speakers would show his face at the meeting owing to indisposition, urgent reasons and various other excuses. The President of the meeting called upon Mr. Jogalekar to move the first resolution.

POOR PEOPLE HARD HIT.

In moving the resolution, Mr. K. N. Jogalekar severely condemned the policy of inordinate profiteering the Tramways Company was resorting to. Proceeding he made it clear that the brunt of the mischief would fall on the heads of poor passengers for whom it was hard even to pay an anna. He exhorted the public of the City to carry on a vigorous propaganda against the arrogant attitude of the Tramways Company. He they proposed the following resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly condemns the attitude of Tramways Company in proposing to raise the Tram fare from one anna to one and half anna.

"This meeting further recommends that the fare should be reduced to half an anna for all short distances up to two miles.

"This meeting further condemns the action of the Tramways Company authorities in trying to obstruct the union work amongst the workmen of the company".

"Whereas the Tram service is a public utility service of vital interest to the general public of the city, this meeting strongly recommends that the Corporation should take early steps to municipalise the service and extend it to the farthest corner of the city."

After Messrs Nimbkar, Mayekar and Kamat had spoken in favour of the resolution it was put to vote and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

WORK OF AIR FORCE IN INDIAN FRONTIER.

SIR SAMUEL'S REPLY TO "FIGHTING SERVICES"

RUGBY, May 1.

The 159th summer exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts was opened yesterday and at the annual banquet last night Prince Henry was the principal guest. Several Cabinet ministers attended including the Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare, who responding to the toast of the fighting services said that in the past four years the Royal Air Force had doubled its strength in regard to the number of squadrons. Its training was more intense, its equipment more powerful and although only little more than half the size of the greatest air force in Europe, its development was satisfactory. He referred in particular to the work being done by the Air Force on the North-west Frontier of India which had seldom been quieter. The Air Force was co-operating usefully there in the defence work in the wild and mountainous country in which flying would have been impossible few years ago.—B. O. W.

A pleasant function took place in the Jubilee Hall on Saturday evening when three medals, one gold and two silver, were presented to three officers of the State Excise Department for the best detective work during the last Malayalam year at a public meeting presided over by the Dewan Mr. Watts.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	May 2.
Previous Closing Rate	14.99
To-day's Opening Rate	15.09
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	15.14
Difference	plus .15

LIVERPOOL.

	May 2.
Previous Closing Rate	8.09
To day's Opening Rate	8.05
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	8.06
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, May 2.
Silver Ready	25-12-0
Difference	higher 0-1-0
Silver Forward	25-12-0
Difference	higher 0-1-0
Tone of Market:—Steady.	

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Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1927.

SHIVAJI TER-CENTENARY.

The Shivaji Ter-centenary is being celebrated this week in this city with all the eclat and ceremony which the unique occasion requires and the fact that the celebrations will take place in many parts of the country—almost in all the big towns—is a tribute to the national awakening among the people who have become alive to the educative value of paying homage to India's national heroes. The distinguishing character of Shivaji's singularly attractive and noble career, his passionate endeavour to establish a dominion based on "Dharma" in which he succeeded with astonishing rapidity, the valuable system of administration he developed and handed down to his successors for the efficient government of the territory he had consolidated under one rule—all these aspects of his life and work will be impressed upon the huge audiences which will gather to do honour to his glorious memory, by speakers who are now considerably helped in their knowledge of his career by recent valuable historical research in early Maratha history. There was a time when the legend sedulously propagated by British writers of Indian history that before the advent of British rule no man's life and no man's wife were safe in India, that before that benign era of Pax Britannica in India began, this country was ruled by a succession of bandit chiefs, exercised its baneful influence on all historical research. It is only in recent times that even English authors of manuals of Indian history have been compelled to admit that Shivaji was not the bandit and the robber of the imagination of their predecessors in authorship, that he was as much a "usurper" as William the Conqueror was when he came to England, only with this remarkable and vital difference that Shivaji strove successfully to win back for his people the land and religious freedom which they ran the danger of losing for ever. Shivaji had no quarrel with the Muslim keeping to his northern domain. He opposed Muslim rule only when it encroached upon Maratha territory.

But these are matters of history and to-day New India will do well to look at them in historical perspective and not to rake them up as points to argue over from a communal aspect. What New India must learn is that at present we have to utilise the memory of the achievement of India's national heroes like Asoka, Akbar, and Shivaji and saints like Ramdas, Chishti and Kabir to weld still more closely the bonds of communal unity. We would urge upon our nationalist leaders to set up a movement to celebrate the memories of all such heroes and saints, of names which shine with particular lustre in the long roll of India's great men who strove might and main to fulfil India's destiny of creating unity in diversity and welding all the different elements into a harmonious whole. Why not celebrate an Akbar Day or a Ramdas Day and a Kabir Day just as we celebrate new the Buddha Jayanti? We shall be making a great mistake if we delve into India's past only to read in it a record of internecine warfare, forgetting that while kings and chieftains were waging their puny little wars for temporal power, the great work of Indian civilisation was proceeding apace, that India's great spiritual heritage was hardly disturbed and that farseeing minds like those of Shivaji and Akbar could look deeper into the psychology of the Indian people and make an attempt to mould the Indian political and religious fabric in such a manner that wars and ambitions of Princes could not shake its stability.

Our great need to-day is to view the records of individual great names in Indian history from an enlightened vision. It is suicidal for any particular community in India to revolve within its own narrow orbit and refuse to remember that another community also claiming centuries long domicile in this country produced notable men who were fired with the zeal and enthusiasm for furthering truly national ends. Englishmen do not rake up old issues now which divided the Saxons and the Normans. Cromwell remains a national hero to all England although, the Royalist England of Stuart times had bitter memories of him. France is not rent into two factions to-day because centuries ago Catholics waged a bitter war against Protestants. Even in modern Germany where the tempermental difference between the North and South breaks out occasionally and publicists in South Germany exclaim in petulant anger:—"We do not require these northern lights", the two types have coalesced to form a solid German nation. We must seize a similar opportunity to-day. We must look upon the glorious work of India's heroes like Shivaji in a light which leaves no room for communal misunderstandings. The opportunity has always been there. But very foolishly we do not seize it. We must do so unless we are content to go backward and to listen to the warning to us of the Third Party expressed with supercilious delight "Delhi Hanoz dur Ast." We must try and with the help of a right reading of our national history bring that Dehli of freedom and self-government within immediate reach.

LID ARITY OF LABOUR.

The first of May is celebrated by Labour Unions in Western countries for rallying the workers of the world for waging their common fight for justice, and their militant demonstrations are not unoften marked by riots and bloodshed. It is, therefore, but proper that our nascent Labour movement should be sought to be strengthened by holding May day celebrations in a truly peaceful manner in keeping with the spirit of our national struggle. While we thus congratulate the Labour leaders of Bombay for organising a big procession of workers—in which every class of workers was fairly represented—and for holding a mass meeting on Sunday evening, we regret to have to point out some defects that took away something from the genuineness of these proceedings. For we understand, in the first instance, that only very few of the organising leaders presented themselves at the starting-point of the procession. And of those, who hurried up to guide the large army of labourers, some at least so far forgot the underlying principle of equal comradeship as actually to drive in a car at the head of the procession. It should be well-known to our Labour workers that even in a country like Russia, where Labour wields supreme political powers, powerful potentates like M. Stalin and M Chicherin gladly join on foot in Labour processions These matters, though apparently insignificant, really touch the foundation of our Labour movement and we trust they will be given due consideration when the May day celebrations are held next year.

Coming to the monster meeting held in the evening we are glad to note that at a time when a most insular view has been deliberately adopted by many of our political leaders several speakers at the meeting rigorously emphasised the basic unity of interests between the workers of all the countries, irrespective of all geographical and political, racial and ethnical distinctions and sounded a trumpet call for organising a combined resistance to capitalastic imperialism. One of the resolutions adopted by the meeting enunciated the principle of unity of all workers while another called for the ownership of all instruments of production—including, of course, lands, mines and factories—to be transferred to the peasants and the workers. This demand may appear to be a tall order in the present condition of the world, but even to-day it inspires millions of workers in the small and partial struggles they wage at present against their exploiters. Mr. Jhabwala declared that "the Assembly and the Council were for (represented) only 10 per cent of the population" and that "the masses which numbered not less than 90 per cent were far away from them." These remarks should convince our leaders, if they are not already convinced by this time, of the comparative insignificance of their Council squabbles and serve to draw their attention to the need for the organisation of the crores of our population. It is hardly to be expected that the leaders of the Congress will accept all the principles propounded at Sunday's meeting. But it is equally certain that all their talk about labour and peasant organisation would be hollow mockery unless they set their seal of approval on some such charter of the workers' and peasants' rights as has been presented by the new party recently formed in Bombay.

ADVANCE INDIA.

THE PROVINCES IN INDIA---RECONSTRUCTION AND RECONDITIONING.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

VII.

The present day provinces of India are mostly anomalies. They have no right or title to be what they profess to be, what in the scheme of a federation of India they would be supposed to be. They are not homogeneous units pre-existing by themselves, and agreeing at a definite date to form a new unit of their combination making the federation of all of them. On the contrary, they have been created, or at least instituted in their present form, by the British Government for the sole, sufficient reason of administrative convenience. But administrative convenience is no principle of provincial integrity, no basis for a federal reconstruction. And it is not because throughout India there is no intelligent principle of provincial grouping which makes the anomaly of administrative convenience or historical accident into a reason of provincial partitions and combinations. The Provinces of the Mugahl Empire had also a certain amount of administrative convenience attended to in their grouping. An Empire of a Federation makes it unavoidable, especially when the principle of democratic self-government was at discount,—that reasons of convenience to central authority should take precedence over reasons of local integrity. But without sacrificing their administrative convenience, these ancient and medieval fore-runners of the British Empire in India to-day had at the same time preserved the local unity and harmony as far as possible. The Subahs of Akbar, for example, show in the home countries of the Mughals, (if the expression is allowed) a much greater degree of partition than farther afield; but taking the whole mosaic of the Mughal Empire, say in 1650 or 1700, we find the provinces, corresponding, roughly, to the local unity, cultural if not quite ethnographic, in the population made into each separate Subah. The British absorbed every territory conquered or annexed at first into one of their existing Presidencies; to be afterwards,—and much later,—separated by means of a Chief Commissionership or a Lieutenant-Governorship into an independent unit which, however, was never allowed to forget that it was a part originally of a much greater whole. There is no other explanation of the incongruity of the "Central Provinces" or of the anomaly of the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies which have not yet received that dose of decentralisation that the unwieldy mass of Bengal, in the direct charge of the Governor-General of the whole of India, made that authority desire and accomplish.

PROVINCES MUST BE RE-FORMED.

The provinces of India must, therefore, be re-constructed, if India is to be not only a true Federation, but also a true democracy. Empires are inconsistent with democracies. This does not mean that the Empire must be destroyed, and that out of the ashes of it, must be revived a new democracy! The Socialistic Soviet Republic of Russia is more anxious to maintain the integrity of the huge mass of the Empire of the Tsars than the Tsars themselves; though the Soviet leaders are equally anxious to insist on complete local autonomy to each constituent unit. In India, too, the same happy compromise between the maintenance of national solidarity and local autonomy must be achieved. In the shifting kaleidoscope of political theories and opinions, nothing is so amazing as this: that while in the past the spokesmen of the Indian bureaucracy used to insist 'ad nauseam' on maintaining unimpaired the supreme authority of the Central Government, the pendulum is to-day silently swinging round to a point where it is the Indian who sees in the preservation in fact of the cetral, national authority a sure guarantee for good government, for political progress and national salvation. But the Indian political thinker has not abandoned the position which Mr. Gokhale and his friends took up against the inroads of Curzon, and before the Decentralisation Commission, that the only chance for true self-government in India and for Indians lay in the resuscitation of the local units of Government. Provincial autonomy is a cry which has now reached its age of majority. The trust must now be dissolved, or at least the full usufruct of the trust property must be made over to the beneficiaries under the trust.

But the trust will have been in vain, and the usufruct of the "trusted" property will be only a chimera, if the provinces are unwieldy, incongruous, heterogenous masses, admitting of no self-government in the constant fight for a position by varying combinations of divergent interests and sentiments. How can the present Bombay or Madras Presidency hope to evade the demands of Hindus v. Muslims, of agriculture v. industry and commerce, of Gujeratis v. Mahrattas, when all these have to be in a single mass of incongruities to be labelled and worked as the province of Bombay or Madras? And why should not the untried and unknown and yet undoubted, possibilities of Gujerat or Maharashtra be developed to their utmost, in the only way they can and will be developed—development for the children of the soil by the children of the soil through the children of the soil?

There are two possible answers to these queries, which must be disposed of, if the position for provincial reconstruction is not to be left under a cloud of misunderstandings Units smaller than the present presidencies or provinces will not, it may be urged, be able to make a good stand against the central government everytime that body makes an encroachment. That may be, though the possibility of such encroachment must needs be very much curtailed by the clear definition of the central and provincial, spheres of action. The danger however, is imaginary under a written constitution clearly defining the respective jurisdiction of each authority. The units smaller than the present presidencies, and those more rationally based can alone afford a guarantee of true self-government, which the incongruous anomalies of the modern type cannot. And self-government is any day much better than any amount of good, strong, and even progressive or aggressive government, whether national or provincial.

THE MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

The other such argument arises from the latest developments. The offer of joint electorates made by Mr. Jinnah and his friends has been linked up with the suggestion of separating Sind from the Presidency of Bombay, the same to be formed into an independent province by itself. The suggestion was, unfortunately placed geographically in the offer as it was published; it was unhappily worded by wrong stress being laid on "sine-qua-non" and "condition precedent". Mr. Jinnah may be acquitted of any 'arriere pensee' in the offer as he has submitted it to the country; but the hyper-sensitive imagination of the present-day politician,—Hindu or Mahomedan,—is apt to read between the lines a meaning that was perhaps never intended. This is symptomatic of the disease if it is not the disease itself. The fact that all the border provinces,—Sind, Baluchistan, North West Frontier and the Punjab,—will have a Muslim majority and will be in suggestive, if not alarming, contiguity with the other Muslim countries of Asia, is considered by many a Hindu politician,—and not only of Sind,—to be evidence of sinster motives and nefarious designs. It is forgotten that the Indian organisation for defence is and always must be, a central, national concern; they forget that the army in India is not,—and never will be, organised on purely communal basis, making the defence of the Punjab and the rest of the frontier a communal matter, even as a bare possibility; that the Hindus take their full share, if not a shade more, of the recruitment in the army, and that, if the Indian Sandhurst scheme materialises, and the Hindus keep up the same avidity for military employment as they have shown in the past for civil employment in all departments, they will certainly form a majority, in the early years at least, of the superior officers in the Indian army. They are incapable of remembering that Persia and Afghanistan are not to-day the ignorant, fanatical crusading (or is it rather crescentading) peoples they were in the last and the still earlier centuries, but that they have become far more nationalistic than European nations of the British or French type ever were or could have been. If any danger is to be apprehended from these, our friends and neighbours, it is much more likely to be on economic than on religious lines. And it can be confidently asserted that India need not dread any such aggressiveness on the part of her neighbours, for Hindus as well as Muslims Sikhs as well as Rajputs, Jats and Mahrattas, will be equally united and indivisible in their determination not to allow any foreigner to exploit them economically, even as the Puritans and the Anglicans and the Catholics of the Elizabethan age were united and indivisible in the defence of England against the Spanish Armada.

NEW PROVINCES OUTLINED.

What then will be the new units of the Indian Federation? On a strictly cultural basis of division, India would be made up of some twelve,—or counting Burma,—thirteen provinces, each made up of the people speaking the following languages:—

Name of Province	Language spoken	Number of inhabitants (000 omitted)
Hindustan	W. Hindi	96,714
Bengal	Bengali	49,294
Andhra	Telugu	23,601
Maharashtra	Marathi	18,798
Tamil	Tamil	18,780
Punjab	Punjabi	16,234
Malwa	Rajasthani	12,681
Karnatak	Canarese	10,374
Orissa	Ooriya	10,143
Gujerat	Gujerati	9,552

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of t Day.

Tactless.

It was a sad blunder one part of the Police authorities in thisty to have imposed restrictions in regi to the procession which the Shivaji Centenary Committee had arranged for day, restrictions of a kind which a body imposed of responsible men as the Cottee is, was bound to resent. We f to understand what element of dangor public peace there would have arisen d an elephant been led in the procession l the traditional "danda-patta" exhibits performed as the procession moved alo As regards the "bhajans" the verycomposition of the Committee was a suffic guarantee that they would not countence "bhajans" to which any objection co be taken. We congratulated the Governt of Bombay on their good sense in decing to-day a public holiday, but in imping the restrictions, the Commissioner of Police has, as the Committee rightly poi out, "ignored the large body of public opinion existing behind the present celebrons" and has imported a deplorable elent of irritation into them.

Their Crime.

Spanish Imperialism finds the Moroccans hard nuts to crack. Tir only crimee is that they do not submit meekly to Spanish rule. They have en the courage and the spirit of independence to agitate against it in a violent maer. So they must be punished and Spain troops have therefore, carried fire and word amongst the "rebels." A Spanish column has occupied, says the latest messe from Madrid, the whole of the Tarjuist illey "burning and ravaging enemy encamments." This action of theirs will, we he no doubt, be boosted up in the Spanish-ro-Government Press as the just fulfilmeno f the 'noble' mission of Spain in bringinthe benefits of modern civilization within ach—very unpleasant reach—of the Brocans. We notice, by the way, that t "Times of India" considers the perfmance of the Spanish troops a "cle-up." When Chinese Nationalists vente their wrath against the foreigners atNanking their action was branded throughi Europe and America as an "outrage." It is all a matter of who does the bring and the ravaging.

B. M. G.

"Baldwin Must Go" is e slogan which Mr. Cook, the British Labor leader, has started. It is a catching allring slogan and to it the working class will no doubt rally in huge numbers. Th May Day demonstrations in London wel conveniently utilised by Labourite orato for denouncing the Trade Unions Bill of to Baldwin Government and the more Lrd Birkenhead makes his inflammatory speches in its support and the more he runs own the Labour Party, the greater become the possibility of that Government riding o an early fall. The second reading of the measure is to be taken to-day and the storm of protest against it will begin in the Hose of Commons in the spirited speeches Labor M.P.'s are sure to make against this attempt to cripple for ever the political powe of organised Labour. Then the storm may extend and engulf the whole country in bitter controversy. The Conservatives appar to imagine that they may be able to rie through the storm but it is a very hazardous supposition.

Japan's Ambitions.

A recent Reuter's mesage indicated how difficult it was for the Powers to secure a concert of opinion in regard to China. America is said to e anxious to treat separately with the Nationalist Government of China while Britin and Japan find that their outlook in regard to Chinese nationalist activity approximates and makes it easy for them to work together. Whether they will, is yet t be seen because while Japan is anxion to adopt a correct attitude in its negotiations with Canton it wants to play quite a different role in Manchuria. Britain may not relish the fact that Japan has so rapidly learnt the lesson of British diplomacy of turning other people's quarrels o its own particular profit, but that th pupil is very apt is shown in a declaratin of the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai which is published in a recent ssue of the "Prager Presse." Its correspondent learns from Tokyo that this official has intimated in unequivocal langnag to the Soviet as well as to Tchang-Tso-lin that his Government considers it has a take in Manchuria and will see that law and order is maintained there. In other words, so far as Japan is concerned, the result of the present unrest in China is that Manchuria may become another Korea or the land of the Rising Sun.

The Curse of Prestige.

When an alien bureaucrac is determined to view everything from the point of view of prestige, the miseries of the people it rules over are bound to increase. In the district of Alibag the halidhood of Mr. Hood, the Collector, in insisting upon the collection of the land cess as revised under the new settlement, is an example of this passion for prestige. It is a long standing grievance of the ryots of the district that the revised settlement has been unfair and through the exertions of Mr. Gharat, the authority on land revenue matters, they had succeeded in inducing Mr. Rieu, the Revenue Member, to give them an assurance that their grievance would receive "sympathetic consideration." The sympathy has taken the form of permitting Mr. Hood to enforce the revised cess. The ryots have resolved upon Satyagraha. Do the Government of Bombay want a repetition of the Kaira agitation in Alibag? They ought to realise that it is in their own interests not to try conclusions with a justly aggrieved people in this matter. Why do they not appoint a small committee of inquiry with a non-official chairman and majority and get its impartial verdict before insisting on the tyrannical process of exacting the revised cess?

"UNUSUAL AND HUMILIATING."

GROSS AFFRONT TO MAHARASHTRIAN SENTIMENTS.

RESTRICTION ON SHIVAJI PROCESSION.

TER-CENTENARY COMMITTEE'S DIGNIFIED PROTEST.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shivaji Tercentenary Celebration Committee was held this afternoon to discuss the letter of Police Commissioner, dated the 20th April, in which the Police Commissioner stated 'inter alia' that he could not agree to elephant being taken in the procession and objected to displays of 'danda patta' by performers on May 3.

In the letter the Police Commissioner also stated that, as regards 'bhajans' that may accompany the procession, previous information should be laid before him as regards constitution of the 'bhajan' parties and the nature of the bhajan' Songs to be sung on the occasion.

"UNUSUAL AND HUMILIATING."

After deliberation the Committee resolved that in imposing these conditions, which the Committe regarded as unusual and humiliating, the Police Commissioner lost sight of the nature and spirit of the occasion, and the course of practice usually followed in such cases.

GROSS AFFRONT TO

MAHARASHTRIANS.

The Committee was further of opinion that in processions of this character concerned with Maharashtrian sentiment centring round a national military hero, the presence of an elephant and the performance of 'Danda Patta' and 'Bhajans'

BOMBAY May 2.

were of the essence of the movement and that the eschewance of these features was sure to be regarded by the Maharashtrians as a gross affront to their sentiments.

THE RESOLUTION.

"The Committee," reads the resolution, "thinks that, in imposing these restrictions, the Police Commissioner unjustifiably ignored the large, body of public opinion existing behind the present celebrations. The Committee therefore, resolves, by way of protest against the imposition of such humiliating conditions, that the entire procession be abandoned, rather than the said conditions be agreed to."

Having regard to the foregoing resolution, the following changes have been made in the programme of celebration on May 3.

THE PROGRAMME.

8 a.m. Gowalia Tank Maidan.
(1) Saluting the Flag.
(2) Rally of Boy Scouts.
10 a.m. Damoder Thakersey Hall, Parel.
(1) Inauguration ceremony.
(2) Displays of Danda patta, lathi, etc.
(3) Performance of bhajan."

The evening programme as announced will informs the Committee, commence at 5-30 p.m. at the Damoder Thakersey Hall, Parel.—Free Press.

SHIVAJI'S TOLERANCE.

BY G. K. N.

The outstanding characteristics of the great Hindu soldier need to be honorably recalled to-day. He showed respect to mosques and the sacred Book of Islam as proved by Prof Varkey. Not less honourable were his regard for the honour of women and solicitude for innocent children. They were safe when they fell into his iron hands. And as far as his tempered autocracy permitted, Shivaji would not permit his followers' to reduce to slavery the prisoners captured by them. It was not mere fanaticism which impelled him to defy the might of the Moghuls. His personal valour and bravery brooked no coercion.

AKOLA'S ENTHUSIASM.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

(From our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 30.

The Tercentenary celebrations of Shivajis birth began with great enthusiasm at Akola on 27th and are to continue for a week. On the first day there was a procession of Shiwaji's picture through the main streets of Akola which passed also principal mosques of the town accompanied with Music. On the 28th in the evening the Maharashtra Shahir of Nagpur Mr. Anandrao Tekade, recited his touching poems concerning the different aspects of Maratha History. Mr. Gopalrao sang his ballads on the evening of 29th with great success.

The specially erected Pandal with the Bhagwa Zenda in front has become a live centre of interest for the people of Akola, this week. And people gather in their hundreds to attend the programme. The National Volunteers are in charge of the arrangements and deserve all credit for it. Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney and the Hon. Mr. Khaparde have consented to come for addressing meetings. Kirtans on thrilling incidents in the life of Shiwaji are also arranged. Great Enthusiasm prevails and workers of all shades of opinion are sparing no pains to make the celebration a success.

HELP TO TAIWAN BANK

BANK OF JAPAN TO ADVANCE

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES LOAN.

LONDON, May 1.

Tokio.—Government has decided to permit the Bank of Japan to advance two hundred million yen to Taiwan Bank to maintain the latter's various financial services in Formosa and Credit abroad. The Government will guarantee the loan.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EVACUATE YANGTSE VALLEY

LONDON, May 1.

Shanghai.—The Japanese have evacuated all places in the Yangtse Valley above Hankow. His Majesty's gunboat "Teal" and auxiliary vessel "Kaiwo" were fired on by the Chinese fort near Chinkiang. Three shells hit "Kaiwo". There were no casualties, and no serious daamge was done. "Kiawo" returned fire hit fort and silenced the gun.—Reuter.

OBSTRUCTING CHINA'S INDEPENDENCE.

DON'T HELP GOVT. IN CASE OF WAR

BEZWADA, May 2.

The Committee passed a resolution condemning the conduct of the British Government in obstructing China's Independence movement and saying that no help should be rendred to Government in case of war against China.—Free Press.

COAL-MINE EXPLOSION

91 KILLED

LONDON, May 1.

FAIR MOUNT.—It is now believed that the deathroll as the result of the explosion in New England Company's coal mine is 91. The rescuers report that conditions inside the mine was such that none could have escaped.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN POONA.

CONFERENCE WITH MAHARASHTRA POLITICIANS.

RESPONSIVISTS PLACE THEIR CASE.

POONA, May 2.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar arrived in Poona this morning, and is staying with Mr. N. C. Kelkar. He held a conference with prominent leaders from Maharashtra districts, including Messrs. Paraskar, Deshpande, Gunjal, and Chandrachud, members of the Bombay Legislative Council. The present political situation was discussed, and the Responsivists put their case before him. He had another conference with orthodox non-co-operators in Poona.—A. P.

PARTY AND COMMUNAL UNITY.

MR. S' IYENGARS APPEAL TO MAHARASHTRA

POONA, May 2.

A general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held this noon to meet the President of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, heartily welcomed Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and read out the proposals of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee regarding Hindu-Muslim unity and unity among Congress parties.

Mr. Iyengar, replying, said the only solution to remove the present political stagnation was free and frequent exchange of thought. Without the full co-operation of Maharashtra, the Congress will not be able to achieve success, and he wanted Maharashtra to believe that the Congress did not belong to any particular party, whether it was majority or minority party. He asked Maharashtra to go prepared to the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Bombay and "achieve our goal that is unity."

MAHATMA'S REST CURE.

MADRAS, May 2.

Writing about Gandhiji's daily life at Nandi Hills, the correspondent of the "Hindu" says, "Mahatmaji wakes up at four in the morning and a party gather to read Gita. There is then the whirr of the Charka for a precise length of time, then the inevitable correspondence. Another work engages the morning hours and busy hands are at work with busier thoughts. India's greatest man sitting cross-legged on the floor with spectacles thrust far on the nose. After his simple meal is over, he takes complete rest. At about four in the evening, a small rustle of something active is heard when visitors are allowed. Again, he sits at Charka and that is the time for the Government officer or for anyone to sit before him and expatiate on what they had done hitherto and what they intend to achieve for the future glory of Mysore. With little answers and smiles between the Charkha spins many yards of yarn. Gandhiji after dinner, comes out for a stroll round a cluster of buildings with his characteristic pace and gait. With his sip of goat's milk or grape juice he returns to bed."—Free Press.

"BALDWIN MUST GO."

MAY DAY SLOGAN IN BRITAIN

DISSOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT URGED.

TRADE UNION BILL DENOUNCED

LONDON, May 1.

Workers' esperanto platform where resolutions were proposed in Esperanto was a new feature of the May Day celebrations at Glasgow. Twenty bands headed a procession of 40,000 people to Glasgow Green where Mr. Wheatley, member of Parliament, in a speech said the Trade Union Bill meant that the working class would be treated like coolies.—Reuter's Special.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON

MR. COOK URGES DISSOLUTION OF GOVT.

LONDON, May 2.

All reports hitherto received show that May Day passed off quietly everywhere. The demonstration in London took the usual form of procession of thousands from the embankment to Hyde Park where resolutions were passed pledging gathering to secure the withdrawal of British troops from China. Mr. Cook in his speech declared that, whether legal or illegal, there would be another general strike, and asked the audience to repeat his new slogan "Clear out Blues (Conservatives). Baldwin must go".

GOVT. POLICY APPROVED.

Simultaneously, Hyde Park was the scene of a meeting attended by 10,000 persons organised by anti-Socialist Unions in their "Hands off Britain" campaign which was addressed by a dozen Conservative members of the House of Commons. Resolutions were adopted warmly approving the Government's action in China, and urging that the Trade Unions Bill should be passed with the least possible delay.

DISSOLUTION OF BOVT. URGED.

5,000 persons attended a meeting at Albert Hall in the evening when Mr. Cook was the chief speaker. A resolution was passed calling upon the Labour leaders to take steps including a general strike to bring about the dissolution of Government.—Reuter.

MILITARY PARADE IN MOSCOW

LONDON, May 1.

Moscow.—A military parade when the War Commissar reviewed the troops proceeded the May Day demonstrations held at the Red Square.—Reuter's Special.

BAN ON LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS IN PEKING

LONDON, May 1.

Peking. The police prohibited labour demonstrations to-day.—Reuter's Special

HANKOW AND SHANGHAI QUIET

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter's Hankow and Shanghai cor-respondents say that May Day was quiet in those places.

BENT ON CARRYING THROUGH

GOVERNMENT AND TRADE UNIONS BILL

LONDON, May 1.

Rugby.—In a speech delivered last night in Manchester, Lord Birkenhead declared that Government were prepared at all costs to carry through the Trades, Unions Bill which comes up for second reading in the Commons to-morrow. He added that it was unlikely that in any of its principal points it would undergo much modification in its passage through Parliament.—B. O. W.

OPPOSITION TO TRADE UNIONS BILL

LONDON, May 1.

Rugby.—May Day demonstrations of protest against the Trade Unions Bill were favored with fine weather and attracted large crowds. Most of the demonstrations took the form of processions followed by open-air meetings at which opposition to the measure was registered. They passed off with no untoward incident.—B. O. W.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S MESSAGE.

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent us the following message for the Tercentenary:—

"Through I regret my inability to join your celebration, I shall be with you in spirit, to-morrow. Blessed is the idea of celebrating the Tercentenary birth of Shivaji Maharaj. India has not produced in recent hitsory a greater patriot and soldier-statesman than him. Not only Hindus, but every Indian Musalman, Christian or Jew should honour the memory of Shivaji and feel proud our metherland produced such a lion-hearted patriot. So far as Hindus are concerned, the debt they owe to Guru Tej Bahadur, Guru Govind Singh and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj can never be repaid. I hope the celebration of the Tercentenary will bring home to every Indian the great lesson of the life of Shivaji so expressed as to feel national patriotic feeling without fostering any narrow sectarian sentiment."

PARTIAL SUCCESS FOR LABOUR.

SETTLEMENT OF PULGAON MILL STRIKE.

NAGPUR, May 2.

The strike in the Pulgaon Weaving and Spinning Mill has been settled, through the efforts of the Pulgaon Labour Union. The recognition of the Labour Union is under consideration of the authorities. Mr. Rukar, Provincial Secretary, Trade Union Congress, has distributed relief to the strikers from the funds supplied by the Bombay office of the Union to the extent of Rs. 200 during the last fortnight. The strike lasted for nearly ten weeks and the labourers claim that they have achieved partial success.—Free Press.

DEPRESSION OVER S. W. OF BAY.

SIMLA, May 2.

A shllow depression has formed over the south-west of the Bay of Bengal, and there has been an extension of thunderstorm and rain in South Madras. A through of low pressure extends from the United Provinces south-wards to Hyderabad and in conjunction with the western disturbance, which is less marked to-day, has caused extensive dust or thuncer-storms in northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in South Bengal, and Kumaon Hills, and local in Assam, north Bengal, United Provinces, Central India, and South Madras. A few falls have occurred in Burma, East Panjab, North-west frontier province, and East Rajputana.

Chief amounts are:—Calcutta one and a half, Benares, and Mukteswar half, Roorkee, Dhrampur, Ambala and Pachmarhi quarter, Dhubri, Berhampore, Udaipur and Kodaikanal three-quarters, and Cochin and Coimbatore half.

Forecast:—Decrease of dust and thunderstorms in North-west India and of rain in North-east India, and further extension of rain in Peninsula.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

PRINCES CONFER ON THEIR RELATIONS

SIMLA, May 1.

The Maharaja of Bikaner arrived today. A number of princes and Ministers had an informal discussion at the residence of the Maharaja of Patiala on the subject of their relations with British India.—A.P.

COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS OF NO AVAIL.

ONLY WAY FOR MASS CO-OPERATION

YEOTMAL, May 2.

At the 12th anniversary celebrations of the Yeotmal District Association, held yesterday, Mr. M. S. Aney, in proposing Mr. V. K. Soman to the presidential chair, said that the need for such associations was all the more keen now, in view of the fact that the Congress organisations in the province had only a nominal existence, and were practically of no use to the masses for the redress of their grievances.

Mr. Soman, in the course of his address, said that the only way in which to secure the co-operation of the masses in the national movement for Swaraj was to solve their economic problem, chiefly through the co-operative movement. Resolutions passed in the Legislative Council were of no avail, unless they were backed up by resolute and well-organised public opinion. —A.P.

AUSTRIAN TOURISTS IN INDIA.

LAHORE, May 2.

In the course of their tour round the world, Messrs. John Shuelling and Stephen Bouchal of Vienna have arrived here. They leave Lahore to-night and intend to proceed to Calcutta and Rangoon, and thence, to Siam. They have covered approximately seventeen thousand miles in the course of their travels, including 7,500 miles traversed on foot.—A.P.

NO HOPE OF RECOVERY,

FATE OF ENTOMBED MINERS.

LONDON, May 1.

Fairmont.—The fate of the entombed miners is still uncertain, but it is feared that there is little hope of any being alive. It is known that 15 are dead and 9 injured. All rescue work was suspended to-day, while teams of men were frantically fighting the fire in the mine.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT MANCHESTER.

WARWICKSHIRE V. LANCASHIRE

LONDON, April 30.

First class cricket opened to-day in glorious weathr at Manchester. Warwickshire were all out for 263, Norman Kiher and Bates being principal scorers with 60 and 66 respectively. Macdonald took four wickets for 90 and Iddon three for 31. Lancashire had made 22 without loss of wicket at the close of the play.—Reuter.

BRITISH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, April 30.

Following are results of finals in the British Hard Courts Championships at Bournemouth:—Men's Singles: Lacoste beat Spence (South Africa) 6/1, 6/2, 6/2 Ladies Singles: Sixteen-year old Miss Betty Nuthall beat Miss E. Clarke 8/6 6/2. Men's Doubles: Brugnon and Lacoste beat Lycett and Spence 6/1, 6/2, 7/5. Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Tuckey and Miss Chamberlain beat Mrs. Hill and Miss Ridley 4/6, 6/4, 6/3. Mixed Doubles: Spence and Miss Nuthall beat Crole-Rees and Miss Haydon 7/5, 6/2.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, April 30.

Following were the results of pricipal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—Aberavon 39 Penarth 3.

Abertillery three Neath Nil.
Lanelly seventeen Cardiff Nil.
Leicester five Northampton five.
Maesteg eight Swanseo nine.

Mr. Iyengar then visited the Poor Boys' Home and the Poona Historical Research Institute.—Free Press.

EMIGRATION TO MALAYA.

SIR H. CLIFFORD STUDIES CONDITIONS

NEGAPATAM, May 2.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Ceylon and Governor-Designate of Malaya, arrived here to-day by special train, after inspecting the Ceylon emigration camps at Mantapam and Trichinipoly. He leaves for Madras, after acquainting himself with the conditions under which emigration to Malaya is carried on here.—A. P.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN?

TWO FOREIGNERS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

Benjamin Pediano a Frenchman and Louis Loverat, an Italian, were arrested by the Calcutta police under the Immoral Traffic Act. It is alleged they were connected with the bringing of six European girls into India from Europe for immoral purposes, two of whom were left in Bombay and others were brought to Calcutta. The defendants are awaiting trial.—Free Press.

"GIVE UP COUNCIL PROGRAMME."

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

THINKS IT A "WASTE OF TIME."

MADRAS, May 2.

The Andhra Congress Committee, after nine hours' discussion, carried a resolution calling upon Congressmen to give up the Council programme, as it was unavailing and as it was a waste of time. Another resolution condemned the Madras Swarajists for their disobeying the Congress mandate. A proposal to recommend to the All-India Congress Committee to call upon the councillors to resign, was negatived by an amendment.—Free Press.

WORST FLOOD ON RECORD.

HEAVY TOLL OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

LONDON, May 1.

New Orleans.—It is reported that the Mississippi embankment has burst at four points in the Parish of Concordia, Louisiana, opposite Natchez on Mississippi, the lives of hundreds of people who disregarded warnings being endangered.

The Town of Vicksburg is in greatest danger, the crest of the flood spilling over parts of the levee, but the citizens are making great efforts to steam the flood. Arkansas river is pouring through a mile-long break in the levee flooding five counties in South-Eastern Arkansas sweeping away everything in its path.

Mr. Hoover in an address broadcast to millions of people said that this was the worst flood in the history of America and had ruined 200,000 persons, inundated six-million acres of land and caused damage of two-hundred million dollars.—Reuter.

FRESH ELECTIONS IN POONA?

PETITION COMMISSION'S REPORT.

POONA, May 2.

It is understood that the Commission, presided over by Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, which recently went into the election petitions filed by Mr. K. S. Firodia, M.L.C., has submitted its report to Government. They recommend the setting aside of the last election and the holding of a fresh one. The costs are to be borne by Mr. Firodia.—Free Press.

PROTEST AGAINST DEMOLITION OF CITY WALL.

AHMEDABAD, May 2.

At a public meeting held yesterday, resolutions were passed protesting against the extension of the term of the Municipal Board, and the proposed demolition of the city wall by the Municipality.—A.P.

GAMBLERS ROUNDED UP.

SMART POLICE COUP.

Sub-Inspectors Sawant and Rana of the Princess Street Police Station raided a gambling den at Gaiwady, Thakurdwar in the early hours of Monday morning and arrested 13 persons for keeping a common gaming house.

It appears, on receipt of certain information, Mr. Sawant obtain a search warrant from the Commissioner of Police and raided a room standing in the name of one Wassanji Ramji, on the first floor of Ranchhoddas Tribhovandas Building at Gaiwady. The room which was locked from inside was broken open by the police and Kantilal Manilal with twelve others was placed under arrest. Some cards, money and other things indicating that the arrested persons were gambling were seized by the police. One of those arrested was found to possess a double-chambered revolver with him.

All the thirteen suspects were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday and were remanded into police custody for nine days pending further police inquiries.

HINDI POSTER FORFEITED

NAGPUR, April 30.

The C. P. Government declares forfeited to His Majesty all copies of a poster in Hindi entitled "A Great Calamity on the Hindu Religion" published by Chidanand Sanyashi, General Secretary, All India Hindu Shudhi Sabha and all other documenhs containing copies, reprints or translations of or extracts from the said poster inasmuch as the said poster contains matter, the publication of which is punishable under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

At Thurston's Hall Reece's world's record break came to end at 3964 when he failed to cushion pendulum Cannon.

"GET RID OF PERNICIOUS PRINCIPLE."

ADDRESS TO DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

The house considered an interesting resolution of Mr. L. R. Tairsee to do away with the voting of addresses to persons of distinctions. Several members opposed the resolution as they considered it a power and privilege of the house which they did not wish to part with while Mr. Tairsee submitted that that privilege was abused by voting addresses to wrong persons which also included General Jellico who had lost battle of Jutland while the address was presented for winning the battle. The proposition was lost.

Another proposition of interest was the report of the Corruption Enquiry Committee who approved of the action taken by the Commissioner. Some members pointed out that the Municipal employees who gave evidence were not reinstated while the Commissioner replied that they were not in the Municipal service at the time they gave evidence and therefore the question of their reinstatement did not arise. This matter was referred back to the Committee.

CASTE DISTINCTIONS IN ADMISSION.

Mr. V. N. Chandyarkar moved:—

"That the attention of the Schools Committee be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 9682, dated the 14th December 1926, under which their letter No. E. 5978, dated the 20th November 1926, reporting that in selecting school buildings and in regulating admission to Municipal schools no distinction based on caste prejudices is made, was referred back to them and they be requested to expedite their report asked for under the aforesaid Resolution."

Mr. Chandavarkar pointed out that in August last, when he complained of the caste distinction being observed in regard to the admission of students in Municipal schools, he was assured by some members of the Schools Committee that there was no foundation in the complaint. It was now admitted by some officials of the Committee that such distinctions had been made. Mr. Chandavarkar therefore submitted that it was not fair to the House that such misleading assurances should be made.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the proposition and it was carried.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai then moved:—

"That in view of drowning fatalities which frequently occur during Hindu holidays when people go to bathe either in the sea or in tanks, the Commissioner of Police be requested to take stringent measures for the prevention of such mishaps in future."

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. J. Davis moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Public Health Committee for report.

Rao Bahadur Pai agreed to modify his proposition accordingly.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved another amendment that the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner be requested to suggest means and ways to prevent such accidents.

The proposition of Rao Bahaduh Pai as amended was agreed to.

NO ADDRESS RESOLUTION.

Consideration was given to the proposition of Mr. L. R. Tairsee who moved:—

That the President be requested to approach Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to delete clause (j) viz., the preparation and presentation of addresses to persons of distinction from Section 63 of the Act.

Mr. Tairsee said the party which was in a majority carried the day as far as the question of presentation of addresses was concerned which in many cases gave credit neither to the givers of the addresses nor to the recipients thereof.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz seconded the proposition.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported it.

OPPOSITION TO RESOLUTION.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai opposed the proposition though he was not in favour of giving addresses to Governors and Viceroys so long as there was no Swaraj.

He moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Procedure Rules Committee for report.

Mr. A. T. Janai seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi opposed both the proposition and amendment as there was no obligation on the Corporation to vote addresses to any body.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram urged the House to summarily dismiss the question.

"GET RID OF THE ABNOXIOUS PRINCIPLE."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in reply said 95 per cent. of the addresses were given to Government servants. One address was given to General Jellico for the battle of Jutland which ultimately was found to have been lost and not won. Outside Bombay addresses were voted on the same principle to men like Dwyer and Michael O'Dwyer and he therefore urged the House to get rid of the obnoxious principle.

The amendment of Mr. B. T. Desai was then put to the vote and was declared lost. The proposition also met a similar fate and was lost.

REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED EMPLOYEES.

Mr. B. G. Horniman then moved that the Commissioner's letter in regard to the reinstatement of those employees who gave evidence before the Corruption Enquiry Committee be not approved and that the House do urge the Commissioner to do justice to the men who are victimised by giving evidence before the Commitee. The pertinent portions from the Commissioner's letter have already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Horniman said it was the duty of the Corporation to see that nobody was penalised or victimised who gave evidence before their Enquiry Committee. It was better to err on the wrong side rather than give an impression that the Municipal employees, who gave evidence, were going to lose their jobs.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner quoted section (64) (3) (b) and said he had control over the acts of subordinates and the Corporation were not competent to give him orders in that respect. He had, however, loyally carried out the wishes of the Corporation, though they were not right. He assured the House that the heads of the Municipal administration were doing their duty honestly and loyally and there was no corruption among them. He repudiated the suggestion that no justice was made to the men who gave evidence, for as a matter of fact they had left the Municipal service long before the Corporation passed the resolution or the enquiry began. He considered the phraseology of Mr. Horniman of penalisation and victimisation of Municipal servants as balderdash as the Corporation never intended to reinstate men who had left the service long before.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim at this stage moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the same Committee and to include in that Committee Mr. Horniman in place of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, a member of the Committee, assured the House that there was absolutely no legal proof before the Committee to take legal action against any officer whose conduct was the subject matter of enquiry. At the same time the witnesses were also told that while the Committee appreciated their services they should not construe it as a charter to do anything they liked. The report was unanimous with the extremism of Mr. B. T. Desai on one side and the moderatism of Mr. Chinoy on the other approving the action of the Commissioner. If, however, they wished to send the matter again to the Committee he had no objection.

The amendment of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim then was put to the vote and carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S SCHEME

CUMPOLSORY MILITARY TRAINING

CALCUTTA, April 30.

At the meeting of Senate of the Calcutta University to-day the report of the Physical Education Committee was adopted and Government was asked to formulate a scheme for extending facilities for military training to college students. The Committee recommended that Government should come to the assistance of the institutions with a grant-in-aid to cover a substantial portion of the physical instructors' salary, that physical training for at least one year on three days a week during the school terms at ony period of the school life should be made obligatory on every students, that two years' time should be charged once every year from every student, that the school authorities should arrange for the proper nutrition of their students, thot two years' time should be given to all schools to enforce the above recommendations, that physical exercise should not be made compulsory for pupils found to be too weak or too delicate to undergo such exercise and that pending a decision by competent authorities on the question of compulsory military training for all university students it was prepared to accept the following suggestions (a) the formation of additional battalions, companies or platoons of university corps at the centre already open and (b) the opening of suitable centres for such training in the mofussil.—A. P.

VISCOUNT COWDRAY DEAD

LONDON, May 1.

The death is announced of Viscount Cowdray. Reuter's Special.

(Viscount Cowdray whose death is reported at the age of 71 contested Colchester in 1892, and became a member of Parliament and represented Colchester from 1895, to 1910. He was appointed High Steward of Colchester. He constructed the Dover Harbour Works, tunnels under the East River, New York, Blackwell Tunnel, etc. He was Chairman of the Air Board without salary and was made a Baron in 1910 and Viscuont in 1916. Before he was made a Baron he was known by the name of Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson.)

ARMS ACT SATYAGRAH

MR. TAMBE AT NAGPUR TO STUDY SITUATION

NAGPUR, April 30.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. Tamoe, Home Member arrived from Pachmarhi on private business but it is presumed he will avail himself of the opportunity to study on the spot the situation created by the disobedience of the Arms Act.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S SHIVAJI CELEBRATION.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PROGRAMME.

Time:—3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Place:—Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

To-day (Tuesday):—Prayer.

Welcome songs.

Garbha Dance (Gujarathi).

Durbar scene including a Powada.

Tipri Dance.

Magic and Juggler.

PJresident's speech.

Vande-Mataram.

N.B.—Mrs. Parvatibai Patawardhan will preside.

STUDENTS' PROCESSION.

The procession formed by the members of the Bal Mandal, Maratha High School, (near Two Temples, Girgaum), after saluting the flag will start from Gawalia Tank Maidan, to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. and reach the Maratha High School.

At 5 p.m., there will be the inaugural ceremony when Mr. G. S. Sardesai will address.

SHIVAJI CRICKET CLUB, LALBAG.

The sixth annual gathering of the Club and the Tercentenary Celebration of Chhatrapatee Shivaji Maharaj to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Social Service League, Parel Settlement, Chinchpokli, when Mr. P. Vithal will preside.

BY BOMBAY WORKERS.

To-day (Tuesday) Shivaji Centenary will be celebrated by the workers of Bombay at two places, when meetings will be held and speeches, suitable to the occasion delivered.

(1) At Kamathipura New Lane at 8 a.m. and (2) At Tapidas Mills Maidan at 6 p.m.

Mr. Jhabvala, the organiser of the meetings requests all labour leaders to be present on the occasion.

SUGAR MARKET CLOSED.

The Sugar Market will remain entirely closed to-day (Tuesday) as per resolution of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association in honour of he Tercentenary Day of Shivaji.

BY VAISHYA LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB.

Members are invited to attend the "Shivaji Jayanti Celebrations" to be held in the Club Rooms from 4 to 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). G. M. Khadye will speak a few words on Shivaji's career.

GRAIN MERCHANTS CLOSE MARKETS.

At a special meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association held on Monday, it was resolved to close the Grain and Seeds Market to-day (Tuesday) the 3rd inst. due to Shree Shivaji Tercentenary.

BY SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

To-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. "Shree Shivaji Maharaj" Tercentenary will be celebrated in Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Girgaon, Bombay.

BY HINDU SARVAJANIK VYAYAMSHALA.

To-day (Tuesday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Shree Shivaji Maharaj Tercentenary will be celebrated in the Hindoo Sarvajanik Vyayamshala Hall, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

TUESDAY.

Morning: Procession from Gowalia Tank to Congress House at 8 a.m. Vir Vamanrao Joshi will speak at the time of Salute to the National Flag.

Evening (6 p.m.): Master Sathaye will play on Flute the popular songs of Bal Gandharva and Pendharkar. Singing and Dialogues of Bal-Mandal.

(8-30 p.m.): Magic Lantern Slides specially prepared for the occasion, showing important events and places in the life of Shivaji.

WEDNESDAY.

(6 p.m.): Ballads by Ballad Party from Kolhapur.

AT GIRGAON.

Under the auspices of the Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas Tenants' Association, the Tercentenary of Shree Shivaji Maharaj will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon when Messrs. J. R. Ajgaonkar and S. K. Patil will speak.

CELEBRATIONS AT DADAR.

A varied and delightful programme consisting of music, scouts Drill, Dramatic performance, Kirtan, Magic Lantern, etc., has been arranged for four days from to-day (Tuesday) to Friday (the 6th inst.) in the compound of the King George English School at Dadar.

BY S. K. V. SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj a general meeting will be held on the 3rd May, 1927, at 4 o'clock in the Gamdevi Temple to celebrate the Tercentenary of Shri Shivaji Maharaj, when all are cordially invited.

"SHIVAJI AND PRESENT SITUATION."

Under the joint auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Tilak Utsav Mandal, the Shivaji Tercentenary festival will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. at Laxmi-Narayan Temple at Chinchpokli, when Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Messrs. G. N. Sahasrabhudhy and K. N. Joglekar will speak on "Shivaji and Present Situation."

The programme is as under:—

5 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Worship and prayers, etc. 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Lectures, 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Physical feats. 7-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. Powadas.

SHIVAJI. MAHARAJA.

"Chronicle" Photo.

THIS BEAUTIFUL MARBLE BUST OF SHRI SHIVAJI, PREPARED BY THE WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY SCULPTOR, MR. R. K. PHADKE, WILL BE INSTALLED AT THE KOLHAPUR TOWN HALL, TO-DAY.

BHAVANI-TALWAR TO BE STAGED,

To enable children under twelve years of ago to take part in the celebrations, the Tercentenary celebrations committee has opened a Childrens' Section under the chairmanship of Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate. Its programme will cover one week i.e., from the 3rd to 9th. The centre will be located in the premises of the Maratha High School, near Two Temples, Girgaon. On the first day a procession of children will start from Gowalia Tank and come to the centre where a formal inauguration ceremony will be performed. During the celebration week there will be singing by the children's mela which has been specially trained for the occasion every day, and a dramatic performance, "Bhavani Talwar," will be staged on saturday evening.

Childrens' sports and elocution competitions will also be held. There will be a 'Garbha' by Gujrati girls, Hindi singing by Marwari Birls, playing on Tabla and singing by two Para boys and Violin playing by Mrs. Aiyengar. All children—irrespective of caste and creed are invited to take part in the celebrations and to have a happy time.

Those children who wish to take part in Sports or elocution competitions, or to display their special skill in arts or games; and also those persons—magicians, ventriloquists etc., who wish to give performances for the entertainment of children are requested to communicate with the Hon. Jt. Secretary.

An appeal for help is being made on behalf of children and donations will be thankfully received by Miss Bachubai Wagle, Jt. Secretary, Bal-mandal; New Bhat Wadi, Bombay (4).

CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

Great preparations are being made to make the Shivaji Tercentenary celebration in Calcutta, to-morrow, a success. The day will be devoted to prayers, meeting and lathi play. A mass meeting to be held at the Shraddhananda Park in the evening will be addressed by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and other prominent leaders of Bengal. A special pandal has been erected in the Park and an image of Shivaji will be installed prominently.—Free Press.

SHIVAJI CELEBRATIONS IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, May 2.

The Shivaji Ter-centenary celebrations began here this morning. Mr. Niyogi, President of the Nagpur Municipality, spoke of the life and work of the great Mahratta hero. A grand procession will be taken out to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIES

EFFECT OF DEVELOPMENT

MR. LINDSAY'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, May 1.

The first of the series of articles on India's trade and industries by Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay is published in the "Daily Telegraph". The two-column article concludes by saying that the result of development of India's industries and the increasing use of local raw material for local manufacture to meet the local requirements will, in some directions affect India's demand for oversea goods, but in other directions the development of industries will stimulate employment in India and thus raise the general standard of living. The increase in the purchasing power is bound to reflect itself in closer and wider commercial relations with other countries.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU RETURNS FROM KASHMIR TRIP

TO ATTEND A. I. C. C. MEETING IN BOMBAY

LAHORE, May 2.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who has completely recovered from the accident that recently befell her, paid a brief visit to Kashmir and returned here yesterday. She intends staying here for another week before leaving for Bombay to attend the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, April 30.

At Sutton Coldfield in English Amateur Close Golf Championship final twentytwo year old T. Perkin's (Castle Bromwich) beat J. Beddard (South Staffs) two and one over 36 holes.—Reuter.

PROGRAMME OF MAHARASHTRA TOUR

POONA, May 2.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, arrived in Poona this morning. He was received at the railway station by representatives of various public institutions. He was profusely garlanded on behalf of the staffs of "The Kesari" and "The Maharatta" offices, the Provincial Congress Committee, the Responsivist Party, the Sarvajanik Sabha and other institutions.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will stay with Mr. N. C. Kelkar during his stay in Poona.

There was a formal discussion about unity amongst national ranks in which many prominent leaders from the districts participated.

MAHARASHTRA TOUR.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, is having an extensive tour in Maharashtra. He will be visiting about five districts. He is leaving tomorrow night for Alibagh, where the movement for the non-payment of increased assessment is going on.

He will return to Bombay on the 5th to meet Lala Lajpat Rai, who will be leaving India for Europe on the 7th. From Bombay again Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will proceed to Panchgani and going to Mahabaleshwar, Satara, Karad, Chiplone and Ratnagiri and Mahad, the Congress President will return to Bombay on the 12th.—Free Press.

BATTLESHIP RUNS AGROUND

LONDON, May 1.

New York.—The United States battleship "Colorado" ran aground on a reef at the entrance of East River close to the city. Eighteen tugs have failed to pull her off, although the battleship has pumped out many tons of fuel and oil and discharged a large quantity of ammunition.—Reuter.

CAUGHT A TARTAR

RAIDERS ASSAULTED.

SEQUEL TO DRUNKEN BRAWL.

MADRAS, May 2.

Mambalam, a suburb of the city, was raided yesterday afternoon by a gang of nine Sombhers, armed with lathis. Their object was looting. As they were looting some houses on the outskirts, an alarm was raised and the inhabitants gathered together and offered a fight. The looters, finding that they would soon be overpowered, began to retreat, continuing the fight. But on the lake-bund, the crowd managed to capture two of them. Two more jumped into a car. One of the crowd, more plucky than the rest, got over the engine of the car and emptied the petrol tank. The raiders were then assaulted. The police arrived on the scene and took them into custody.—Free Press.

(Later).—The Mambalam raid, was the result of a party of drunken labourers picking up a quarrel with a villager. Looting was not the object.—Free Press.

"ILLEGAL AND UNJUSTIFIABLE."

AKOLA AGRICULTURISTS AND INCREASE IN LAND REVENUE

AKOLA, May 2.

The Akola Taluka Agriculturists' Conference met at Akola under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Korde, M.L.C.

The Conference passed a resolution describing the proposed increase in the land revenue as illegal and unjustifiable and it was characterised as being in contravention with the spirit of the reforms. The Conference recommended to the Government that the proposal be dropped.—Free Press.

DEORIA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

BENARES, May 2.

At the Tehsil Political Conference, held at Deoria, under the presidentship of Pandit Sampurnand, M.L.C., resolutions expressing sorrow at the cowardly murder of Swami Shraddhananda and condemning the military policy of the Government of India towards China and protesting against the improper treatment alleged to have been given to the Kakori prisoners were passed.—Free Press.

ADVANCE INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

Malabar	Malayalam	7,408
Burma	Burmese	8,423

These figures are according to the Census of 1921. They include the Indian States as well as the British districts,—which, of course, is the first reason why provincial reconstruction cannot be quite entirely on these lines at least until all the States of India have been thoroughly assimilated and even identified with the rest of India. For proposals of reform before the next Statutory Commission we may leave this out as impracticable. There is, moreover, the fact that the province of Hindustan proper, which, on this basis, will include all of what is now the United Provinces, where 9,974 out of every 10,000 people speak that language, a goodly portion of the modern Bihar and the Central Provinces, would be much too unwieldy, not only from administrative, but also from the self-governing standpoint. Bihar stands out distinctly as a unit by itself; and there is no harm keeping it as such. The old kingdom or Subah of Malwa will include a good portion of the modern Central Provinces as well as a slice from the present-day United Provinces, and so be compensated for the loss of Rajasthani-speaking peoples which now live in the Indian States of Rajputana. The province of the Punjab, on the other hand, will have an accession of at least 5 1/2 million souls, if we put together the western-Punjabi-speaking peoples with those described as the Punjabi-speaking proper. Sind is here not numbered as among the separate cultural or linguistic units, because the census scheme does not make Sindhi as a separate language; but that is no reason why the million odd souls of that province should not be formed into an independent unit, if they so desire. The province is, certainly, more distinct from Gujerat or Maharashtra than even Bengal or Bihar; and there is no sense in keeping such an "imperium in imperio", as to-day. The capital cities, again, of Calcutta Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Rangoon, (if Burma remains part of Indian Empire) and any other (Karachi, shall we say?) might also have to be made into separate administrative units each by itself, for the simple reason that the mixed population of these cosmopolitan units will not permit our classing them satisfactorily with any adjoining geographic or political division. Altogether, then, there may be some twenty provinces, (including the five or six city-units) fairly equal 'inter se', wherein the possibilities of real self-government would be far greater than any since the day that the old Aryan village self-government was upset.

DEVELOP STERNNESS OF CHARACTER

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S APPEAL

HINDU PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OPENS

SUKKUR, May 1.

Lala Lajpat Rai, President of the Hindu Provincial Conference, though indisposed, arrived here this morning, and was presented with a municipal address eulogising his services to the country. Lalaji, replying, exhorted the Municipality to provide better sanitation and roads, and to attend to the economic needs of the poor. Lalaji and other leaders were afterwards taken in procession.

SEPARATION OF SINDH.

The Conference opened with the presentation of more addresses to Lalaji by local institutions. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address, after condemning the murder of Swami Shradhanand, deplored that Sindh, which was the birth-place of Sufism, had now become a hot-bed of communal dissension, as a result of fanatical propaganda in Muslim quarters, both within and outside Sindh, leading to riots and disturbances of the peace. If Muhammadans claimed the right to convert, why should Hindus be deprived of the right of reclamation?

On the question of the separation of Sindh, he declared that, apart from considerations of political and economic expediency, Muhammadans had forfeited the confidence of Hindus by standing for the Muhammadanisation of everything. He urged the reorganisation of Hindu panchayats and the strengthening of the Sangathan movement, and pleaded for the organisation of separate educational and other institutions for Hindus. He also laid stress on the study of Hindi, physical development, the reformation of temples, and eradication of social evils, such as early marriage.

LALAJI'S APPEAL.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's address, Lala Lajpat Rai delivered his address ex-tempore for over two hours. He asked the Hindus to develop sternness of character, mind and body, so as to offer successful resistance to attempts to encroach on their rights.—A. P.

HINDU ZAMINDARS OF SINDH

COMPLAINT AGAINST GOVERNMENT'S UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE

SUKKUR, April 30.

The Hindu Zamindars' Conference opened here this morning and was presided over by Principal S. C. Shahani.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Mukhi Motandass, in his address, said that the original inhabitants and owners of lands in Sindh, as of the rest of India, were Hindus. Owing to the Muslim rule for a number of years this community had dwindled to a minority in Sindh. It was, therefore, the Hindus who needed protection. But Government was contemplating a measure similar to the Punjab Land Alienation Act to protect the Mahomedan community and define the whole community as agriculturist class and all the Hindus including the hereditary zamindars as non-agriculturists.—A. P.

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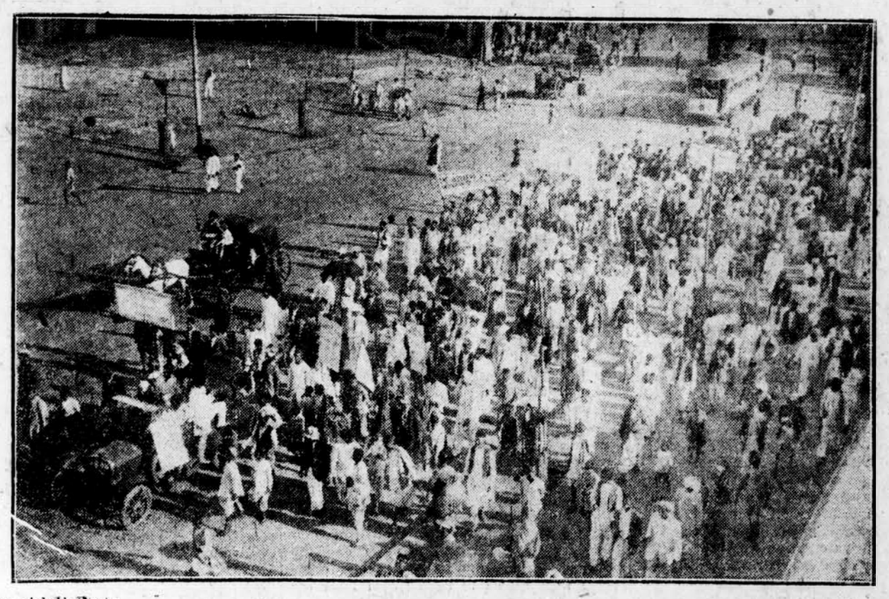
MAY DAY IN BOMBAY.



"Chronicle" Photo.

A VIEW OF THE HUGE PROCESSION OF THE BOMBAY WORKERS WHO OBSERVED THE MAY DAY WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM. MR. S. H. JHABWALA IS SEEN STANDING ON THE FOOT-BOARD OF THE MOTOR CAR EXHORTING THE WORKERS TO UNITE.

SATYAGRAH ASHRAM.

MISS LESTER'S IMPRESSIONS

The London correspondent of "The Hindu" writes:—

At a meeting called by the London Union of the Fellowship of Recognition, held on Saturday, 26th March, at the City Temple Lecture Hall, London, Miss Muriel Lester gave an interesting account of her experiences during a tour of about thirteen weeks which she has recently made in India.

Miss Lester visited India at the invitation of Dr. Gangulee, the son-in-law of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The horrible conditions which she saw from personal observation were caused by the drink and opium traffic induced her to make investigations into this question and after consulting Mahatma Gandhi she decided to visit the British officials in India and, on her return, to rouse public opinion and officials in Great Britain.

The speaker spent four weeks of her visit at Gandhi's Ashram where she was able to learn much of the work he is doing for his countrymen. As an illustration of his influence Miss Lester related how his interest helped to avert the collapse of a strike of cotton mill employees who were wearied by the length of their struggle—at the same time receiving no strike pay and whose wages were eventually increased by 33 1/2 per cent. The Indian lady who had led the strike organised a Union for textile workers numbering many thousands of members which runs a research department, a dispensary and a Montessori school. Other Indians who also felt that they must do something for their country have found that the spirit and policy of Gandhi's movement has meant much to them and the energies of violent people have been directed into quieter and useful channels while the quiet faith of the Indian peasantry who will wait hours simply to see Gandhi, is wonderful.

The five vows which the followers of Gandhi aim at keeping are interesting and seem very pertinent to the conditions of life in this country. (1) Non-violence. (2) Purity of act, word and thought. (3) Purity of palate. (4) Non-theft, i.e. not keeping for oneself more than one needs until every one else is satisfied. (5) Truth. The speaker was greatly impressed everywhere by the courtesy displayed by Indians and their total lack of bitterness against Europeans.

THE "UNTOUCHABLES."

There is a widespread desire amongst Indians to secure the abolition of the traffic in opium and drink but the difficulties in the way are many. The opium traffic is fortunately decreasing but drink is on the increase. It was stated that opium hurts only the person who takes it but excessive drinking not only harms the victim but makes him harmful to others. Gandhi's volunteers have done much preventive work by waiting outside the liquor shops and endeavouring to dissuade customers from entering. The Hindu and Mahomedan is forbidden by his religion to touch alcohol but the "untouchables" are regular drinkers. At a school for "untouchables" visited by Miss Lester she found that everyone of the children, although quite young, had been regular drinkers until they came under the influence of their teachers. These children attend school while their mothers are at the factories where they are obliged to take the babies who are left to crawl about the floor and round the machinery. Accompanied by Miss Campbell who has rendered noteworthy service to India in fighting the drink and opium traffic. Miss Lester visited an opium shop and watched and interrogated the customers. She found that 98 per cent of the women who work in the mills in Bombay regularly dope their babies before they leave for their work and yet most of the customers as well as the proprietor of the shop would gladly see the traffic stopped.

So far efforts to introduce prohibition have ended in a fiasco either because it touches finance, a reserved subject or because of the indifference generally of officials and because Europeans do not want restriction. Promises have been made to decrease the licensing hours and licensing boards have been set up but owing to the constitution of these boards there is nearly always a majority against prohibition.

"Chronicle" Photo.

MR. KRISHNARAO GADGIL WILL APPEAR AS "HAMLET" (CHANDRA SEN) IN THE RANG BODECHHU NATYA SAMAJ, AT THE RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD, TO-DAY.

MUSLIMS' PETITION TO GOVERNMENT

TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN BARODA

BARODA, May 2.

The city Muslims have submitted a petition to Government requesting it not to allow playing of music and band before mosques.

As Hindus are not willing to give up their long tradition and usage, some trouble is anticipated this evening, when a bust of Shivaji Maharaj will be carried through the principal streets in a grand procession, which forms the chief item of the Tercentenary Celebrations in Baroda State.

Rao Bahadur Krishnamacharian has declared May 3 a public holiday to enable Government servants to take part in the festivities.

Negotiations Between Hindus and Muslims regarding the question of music before mosques are still in progress. Free Press.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA

COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION

"Al-Muqattam" dated 19th March has the following:—

A correspondent of the "Times" has sent a telegram to that paper in which he says that the Foreign Minister of Persia has gone to Moscow as the representative of his Government to bring about a commercial contract between the two countries. It is said in another telegram that the Shah of Persia has commenced touring in the Provinces to study economic conditions and State affairs.—"Muslim Outlook."

BAGARJI CONVERSION CASE.

SUKKUR, April 30th.

Eleven out of 22 Hindus arrested in connection with the recent Bagarji conversion case were acquitted to-day by the District Magistrate, Sukkur for want of identification.—A. P.

ST. TERESEI'S HIGH SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY

St. Teresa's High School prize distribution ceremony took place on Saturday evening in the St. Xavier's High School Hall, Major General E. S. Girwood presiding. There was an interesting programme of music and some parts from the popular opera, Micad were also acted.

The Principal in submitting the annual report of the High School for 1926-27 declared that true to its reputation, the school had sustained its even tenour of efficiency. In the Matriculation examination last year the students secured two distinctions in Mathematics, one in science and one in French, the latter the only one in the Presidency. In the educational exhibition recently held in Poona, the school had carried off several prizes. Both scouting and guiding had been established and continued to form an essential part of the training. Progress in music was steady. To accommodate the ever increasing number of pupils, now about 560, it was necessary to take up another building this year.

The President Cargratulated the principal and his coworkers on the good work they were doing. He congratulated the prize winners also and spoke highly of the talented boys and girls for the entertainment they offered to the guests of the evening, whereafter the function came loan end.

OOTY HORSE SHOW

OOTACAMUND, April 30.

In ideal weather Ooty Horse Show was held to-day before a large gathering. Eighteen events for various classes of horses were decided, a notable feature being His Excellency the Governor's success in no less than six events. Colonel Dennistoun's Redcar was adjudged the best hunter in the show while Mr. Murphys Dargo was decigred the best horse and Rajkumar Desaraj Urs' Flirt the best pony of the show. Viscountess Goschen distributed the prizes.—A. P.

COW SACRIFICE.

SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA'S VIEW RECALLED

Writing in the "Liberator" of the 1st July 1926 Swami Shraddhananda said in the course of a signed article:—

"....., as regards the sacrifice of cows the attitude of the Hindus has never appealed to me. I do not think more than thirty thousand cows are slaughtered throughout India. But the Muslim religiously believes that the sacrifice of one cow can take seven 'Momins" to paradise. But not less than ten lakhs of cows and bullocks are annually butchered in cantonments to supply flesh diet to the British Army, about fifteen lakhs are slaughtered for the sake of the Christian and Muslim civil population and about 40 lakhs are slaughtered for foreign trade in hide and beef. Why is no Hindu disturbed at all this butchery? The answer is that the Muslims make a provoking display of "Kurbani" and, therefore, Hindus become beside themselves. But the 25 lakhs of cows and bullocks are also openly taken to the slaughter-houses. Why are the Hindus not provoked by those processions of thousands of cows? The Muslim in his very ignorance (according to the Hindus) thinks that he is doing a meritorious religious act. Is it an occasion to be annoyed at the ignorant act of our brother? Let the Hindus pray to God to lead our brother right and to convince him that the sacrifice of all passions and not that of blood and flesh is acceptable to the Most High. Not hatred but love and pity should be our guide towards them. I am certain that if this attitude is adopted, not only will the idea of teasing Hindus depart from the minds of our Muslim breathren, but they will seriously think whether the sacrifice of the cow is at all necessary. Then as Muslim leaders have been urging all along and as Mr. Zafar Ali Khan has reiterated how, this is an economic question altogether. One goat cannot be purchased for less than Rs. 10/ and it can only take one Momin to heaven. But an average cow which can be purchased for Rs. 20 or Rs. 25/ can take seven. This economic reason is being advanced since the last 3 or 4 years and the only response which I have suggested is that all Hindus should give up flesh, eating altogether. Goats, etc., will then become cheap and the Muslim will have no reason to deprive their old people and their children of the "More than mother's" milk of the cows. The Hindus ought to leave off being touchy and should look facts squarely in the face."

TOMB OF IMAM REZA

GOOD NEWS FOR PILGRIMS

Mr. Mirza Hamza Ali, Assistant Secretary, Anjumane Faiz, Rizvia, Patna, writes:—

"In consideration of the difficulties which the pilgrims to the holy sepulchre of the 8th Apostolical Imam used to have at Duzdab (East Persia) in relation to housing and motor arrangement a committee answering to the name of "Anjumane Faiz Rizvia" has been formed at Duzdab which helps the pilgrims in every possible way in reaching Meshed Muqaddus. In the immediate vicinity of the railway station of Duzdab the foundation of a pilgrim house has been laid by his holiness Syed Bahar Saheb Kibla, Mujtahid of Lucknow. Six spacious rooms have already been constructed but it is desired to extend the building further in order to afford facility for the accommodation of female pilgrims.

The undersigned has been touring India for the last six months and is at present staying with Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad Ali Khan of Moghalpurab, Patna City. All intending pilgrims are requested to communicate direct with the Secretary of the said Anjumane at Duzdab.

The pilgrim-house at Duzdab is the monument of the generosity of the interested pubic. In fact the ideals, aims, and objects of the Anjumane rest on its supports. All donations, however small will be gatefully accepted and may be remitted either direct to the Secretary at Duzdab by bank draft or to the said Syed Bakar Saheb Kibla (Katra Abu Torab Khan), Lucknow, who will remit to the Secretary. All interested are requested to co operate."

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

EX-DEWAN OF BARODA'S MEMORANDUM

MADRAS, April 30.

The "Hindu" publishes an hitherto unpublished memorandum drawn up by the late Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Iyengar who was Dewan of Baroda, on the administration of Indian States. The memorandum suggest that the British Government should prescribe for the guidance of the rulers of Indian States a body of fundamental principles and the Political Agent should be charged with seeing them carried out. To annex an Indian State says the memorandum, when it is in distress would be like cutting the throat as a remedy for cough. It is further urged that a machinery be devised for enactment and observance of laws, to define prerogative, to protect public revenues and to preserve the rights and liberties of the people.—Free Press.

LALAJI SAILS WESTWARD ON 7TH MAY.

LAHORE, May 1.

Lala Lajpat Rai sails from Bombay on 7th May, for three months trip, to Europe mainly for health purpose.—A. P.

"IRRECONCILABLE ATTITUDE OF HINDUS"

PUNJAB MUSLIMS AND JOINT ELECTORATES

PROTEST AGAINST DR. MOONJE'S UTTERANCE.

LAHORE, May 1.

The General Meeting of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League after, three hours' discussion, unanimously adopted four resolutions. The first resolution which was moved by Mr. Sheikh Abdul Qadir noted with regret the scant courtesy shown by the Hindu press and Hindu Maha Sabha towards the Delhi Muslim Conference's propositions and exhorted the Muslims to close the ranks in support of the valuable guarantee of their legitimate interests furnished by the right of communal representation in the country's legislatures which they have enjoyed for the last seventeen years and expressed the opinion that it was useless for the Muslim minority in this country to formulate any proposals, particularly in the face of the irreconcilable attitude adopted by the Hindu Maha Sabha.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

The second resolution which was moved by Sir Mahomed Iqbal reiterated the League's conviction that in the existing political condition in this country separate communal electorate provided the only means of making the central and provincial legislatures truly representative of the Indian people, and the League was emphatically of the opinion that as long as an equally effective guarantee was not forthcoming, the Muslim community could not but continue to insist on the retention of communal electorates as an essential part of the Indian constitution.

The third resolution repudiated the allegation that separate electorates were responsible for Hindu-Muslim dissensions and asserted they were the outcome of the Suddhi and Sangathan movements started by the Hindu Maha Sabha.

PROTEST AGAINST DR. MOONJE.

The fourth resolution protested against the pronouncements made by Dr. Moonje at the Hindu Sabha, Calcutta and at the Hindu Maha Sabha, Patna, and regarded his pronouncements as fatal to the cause of Indian Nationalism and warned the Maha Sabha to stop Dr. Moonje's activities.—A. P.

DANGER AHEAD.

MOVE FOR IMPERIAL PREFERENCE?

The delay in publication of the report of the Tariff Board on the textile inquiry has given rise to many conjecutres. The textile industry continues to be in a precarious condition and any proposal adversely affecting its development or progress will be opposed solidly by the public opinion. A report from Simla says that while the "ad valorem" duty would be raised to 15 per cent. discrimination would be shown in favour of British imports. Does it mean that a policy of avowed Imperial Preference will be inaugurated? Some of the non-official members entertained genuine apprehension that the introduction of preference to British steel constituted the thin end of the wedge. It was blatantly proclaimed by Government and their supporters that the protection to the British steel was intended solely in the interests of consumers. If that trick is followed in the case of the textile industry India will be a heavy loser for generations to come. It is the bounden duty of the Assembly members to be vigilant from now and not to allow themselves to be hypnotised into a meek surrender once more by the subtle adroitness of the Finance Member. The price of economic freedom is eternal vigilance.—"The Kaiser-i-Hind."

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NO RUPTURE IN KUOMINTANG.

FREE AND UNITED CHINA.

NATIONALISTS TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT.

As in the case of many similar crises in the history of the Kuomintang, the spirit of the loyalty to the party and the parting meshage of Dr. Sun Yat-sen have once more inspired, says the "China Courier" of April 6, its members to sing their differences and to carry on with a solid front their struggle for a free and united China.

Awakened to the vicious propaganda conducted by anti-revolutionaries aiming at their estrangement and the necessity for concerted action at the present moment, the Communists and the Conservatives have again come to terms of mutual understanding and the danger of an ugly cleavage between the Lefts and Rights has been successfully removed.

A most significant statement indicating complete accord and harmony within the Kuomintang has issued by Chen Tu-shou and Wang Ching, the former being a recognized leader of the Communists.

Wang Ching-wei, who had been in Europe for more than a year, arrived in Shanghai two days ago, having advanced his home trip at the repeated requests of General Chiang Kei-shek and various other leaders.

Wang was recently elected Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. Though not a Communist himself, he is said to be sympathetically inclined towards the Left Wing. His voice commands the support of an overwhelming majority of Kuomintang members, and that his appeal for unity will be listened to is obvious. Since his arrival in Shanghai the vernacular papers have been flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country expressing welcome to this able leader whose masterful mind will guide the party through the present critical period as it has always succeeded in doing before.

MOVED TO TEARS.

Satisfactory results are believed to have been reached after his interview with General Chiang. Both of them agreed that they should use all their influence in an appeal for unity.

The statement referred to above follows:

THE STATEMENT.

"To Members of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party:

"Comrades despite our military successes, a large number of our enemies are still retaining their power. They are trying to find out our weaknesses and take advantage of them. The success of the revolutionary campaign depends on our solidarity, and the present moment demands it more than ever.

RECOGNIZED SAN MIN DOCTRINE.

"The Communist Party of China has always recognized the platform of the Kuomintang and the San-Min Principles as enunciated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This has been too clearly manifested in the history of the Kuomintang to warrant any repetition. It is only the anti-revolutionaries who are seeking to overthrow the Kuomintang and the San-Min Principles. However mistaken the Communist Party may become, they will never attempt to overthrow the Kuomintang, which is affiliated with itself in aims and ideas, and to oppose the San-Min Doctrine, the inspiration of the Nationalist armies.

RULE BY PROLETARIAT.

"The rule by the proletariat is but one of the remote aims of Communism in all countries. Though this has been put into practice in Russia different countries with their different economic systems do not have to pass through the same stages in their development from a capitalistic to a socialist state. Judging from recent tendencies in the Chinese revolution the question of the rule by the proletariat will certainly not arise at the present nor in the near future. What China needs now is a democratic form of government by a classes of people that have been suffering from suppression in the hands of the anti-revolutionaries, but not the dictatorship by the proletariat. It is true that the Communist and the Kuomintang have different platforms, but the essential point is for the members of both parties to be guided by the spirit of earnest co-operation in their struggle for a free and united China. Those who understand the Communists' conception of revolution and the real attitude of the Kuomintang will certainly not doubt the wisdom of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in saying that the two parties should co-operate to the end. Certain base canards are being circulated that the labourers are going to organize a government of their own; that they are going to attack the International Settlement with the view to discrediting the Nationalist forces in the eyes of foreign Powers and hampering with their further military plans; and that the Kuomintang authorities are going to suppress the labour union and labour pickets. But during the recent meetings of the highest athorities of the Kuomintang they have indicated to the world that they are not going to suppress the labourers and their unions.

ATTACK ON SETTLEMENT DENIED.

"The Nationalist authorities at Shanghai have shown their willingness to obey the Central Government at Wuhan. Supposing that there was some sort of estrangement between the two, it is not impossible for them to come into terms of understanding. On the other hand, the Communists are as anxious as anybody else to preserve peace and order. They have expressed approval of the Kuomintang policy and no attempt should be made to take the Settlement by force and are willing to co-operate with other classes in municipal administration. These are well-known facts allowing no room for argument.

APPEALS FOR UNITY.

"Comrades, our enemies are not only attacking us by force, but also by propaganda aiming at the internal disintegration of the Kuomintang party. They have adopted the policy of attacking our party through its members. We must stand firm on the revolutionary principles. Comrades, do not play into the hands of our enemies and regard each other with suspicion, but present a united front against our foes. Remember that though we have different political programmes, we are always fundamentally united."

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SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I will be much obliged if you will publish this letter in your esteemed columns.

At the recent School leaving examination the Persian Studets in general and of Rajkot centre in particular, were put to immense disadvantage and hardship firstly, because the paper was extra-ordinarily stiff and, secondly, because the printing was so defective that at least one full hour was lost in getting it corrected. There were about twenty mistakes over and above the unsystematic printing which greatly affected the proper understanding of the various questions.

In a competitive examination such an incident is, Sir, a real misfortune. An hour's loss, coupled with the fretting and nervousness which results, is sufficient to set back even the best of students; and it will be a great hardship and injustice if the School Leaving Examination Board is not prevailed upon to instruct the examiners to compensate the students by showing comparative lenience in the assignments of marks and in such other way as the justice of the case demands.

The most equitable way of compensation will be the raising up of marks in proportion to the loss of time. If this is found to be impracticable, the only alternative remedy is re-examination of the Persian students generally. In our case, Sir, the Persian Students are entitled to some substantial relief which cannot be refused on any reasonable ground. It is of course, a fact that some half hour was allowed to the students when a general hardship was apparent even to the Senior Supervisors; but the announcement of such a concession late in the evening can hardly be as useful as one made at the commencement of the paper. Moreover, this slight concession at such a late stage could hardly be utilised owing to the nervousness and disappointment caused by the initial confusion and perturbation.

Apart, therefore, from the stiffness of the paper, this circumstance of bad printing shall it is hoped commend itself as a sufficient ground for extending some substantial relief to the Persian students particularly and Rajkot Centre. I finally request you also to take up this cause of the students, if you are convinced of the genuineness of the grievance and bring it sufficiently to the notice of the authorities concerned.

Yours etc.

.C. P. OZA.

Wadhwan Camp.

"THE MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION,"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read your Notes of the day and the letter of Mr. L. R. Tairsee on the subject.

Commending Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamshey to the votes of the C. Word you say "his entrance into the Corporation will add an element of strength to the National forces in that body". You thus presuppose that the National Municipal Party exists, if so, you are hardly correct, and if proof of the pudding is in eating, it is furnished by the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party having by public notice called applications for this vacancy, and they did receive some, but none has been chosen; and one may like to know from this ever ready and our active Secretary, why is it so? or is the Municipal Nationalist Party to come into existence during general election and then go into Rip Van Winkle sleep, to get up after three years. It behoves the Secretary who is a noted "Nationalist" to let the public know, how the land lies.

To come to the question of the day, rather of the moment, from what I know of the candidates, after discounting what the love of his friend leads Mr. Tairsey to say about Mr. Motilal Narandas Dalal, he is about the nearest Candidate to the National forces in the Corporation and for that reason I will recommend Mr. Motilal N. Dalal. Yours etc.

JAMNADES H. PITAMBER.

FREE MILK FOR BOMBAY CHILDREN.

PROTECTION OF MILCH CATTLE

In the course of a letter, addressed to the President, Commissioner and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. Ratanji Nasarwanji Lakdawala writes:—

A cattle protection league is started by the bullion bazar of Bombay since last four years, and an extensive grass plot was purchased near Thana as grazing ground with a view to save milch cattle from the slaughter house. Some four hundred milch cattle cows and buffaloes have been saved and are kept at the Thana grazing ground.

Over and above saving of milch cattle in this manner the Bullion bazar has arranged for free distribution of pure milk for poor children in Bombay and Thana without distinction of caste and creed, and about 3 maunds of milk is being daily given to poor Hindoo, Parsee and Muslim children at Kalbadevi Kama Baug and Gavli Mohalla for the last three years. Apart from this you will appreciate the fact that the bazar is giving away milk in charity valued at about Rs. 11,000 and thus directly helping the cause of infant welfare and reducing rather heavy child mortality in Bombay.

A movement was made last year to stop the slaughter of cows and buffaloes on Ganesh Chaturthi and Gokul-Astmi—being the most important Hindoo holidays, but after discussion, the matter was shelved and I have again to request you to be good enough to exert your influence to stop the slaughter of cows and buffaloes at Bandra on the said holidays.

I have further to propose for your kind consideration that in case the slaughter on holidays referred to above, is stopped I will arrange for giving two maunds of milk to Municipality daily for distribution as they think best.

GETTING RID OF A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

THANA RESIDENT'S SUCCESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 30.

About a fortnight ago, Mr. Joseph Rodgers, First Class Magistrate, Thana, delivered judgment in proceedings under Section 133 C. P. C., in which the point in issue was whether the working of a rice flour mill by day and night in the midst of residential quarters could be held as a public nuisance. The proceedings were started at the instance of Mr. Jaishankar Narottam, a tenant in a neighbouring house, who led evidence to show that the mill worked invariably up to midnight, and sometimes even for the whole night, and thus caused annoyance to the inhabitants of the locality who were disturbed in their sleep at night by the rattling noise, and who did not enjoy good health as they had to inhale the air polluted by the gas and the smoke from the engine, and, who were thus deprived of the ordinary and natural comforts of life and living. As the water from the engine percolated into the well of the complainant, the well water could not be used for drinking purposes. Besides, the people visiting a neighbouring temple were disturbed whilst offering their devotions by the ceaseless noise of the mill and the husks of the rice and other refuse were shown to have blown from the mill premises into the temple.

On these grounds, the learned Magistrate was pleased to hold that the mill was a public nuisance and the order was made absolute directing that the mill should cease to carry on business in that locality.

Mr. W. A. Rege, Pleader, Thana, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Shavaksha Panthaky, Pleader, High Court, appeared for the respondents, Messrs. Gopal Kana and Jivraj Mahadevji.

SEQUEL TO COMMUNAL FRACAS.

As a result of the Hindu-Muslim fracas at Badlapur, which took place on the 23rd instant, two cases under Sections 147, 149, and 325 of the I. P. C. are pending in the Court of Mr. Joseph Rodgers, First Class Magistrate, Thana, one of them being the Police case filed on the information given by Balamiya Shamsudin against Pandurang Bhaskar Palai and eight other Hindus, and the other being the cross-complaint filed by Pandurang Bhaskar Palai against Balamiya Shamsudin and eleven other Muhammadans.

The proper court in point of jurisdiction for both these cases was that of any First Class Magistrate at Kalyan. But the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, directed that on communal grounds, the Police case referred to above should be tried by Mr. Rodgers, First Class Magistrate, Thana. Hence, it appears that the District Magistrate was pleased to order that the case filed by the Hindus against the Muhammadans in the Court of the Mamlatdar of Kalyan should also be tried by Mr. Rodgers. Against the latter order, the Hindus want to go to the High Court in the exercise of its Revisional Jurisdiction. Hence the case had to be adjourned yesterday till the 18th May. The other case is fixed on the 11th idem.

"THE NAKED ACT OF DESPOTISM."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The shameless and despotic policy of indefinitely keeping the choicest sons of Bengal in different jails by the governing authorities without the least semblance of any trial under a lawless Law or Mock Law, and treating them as worse than common felons, seem to be the last weapon of the alien Bureaucrats who do not realise that there are Higher Powers who rule the destiny of human beings and of nations. It seems now that the agony, the anguish, the heart-rending appeals and the prayerful tears of men, women and children of Bengal and the lamentations of the whole Indian Nation are not completely lost in wilderness or fallen on deaf ears, but are rapidly bearing the sweet fruits of a Nation's Freedom.

These arbitrary acts of the ruling authorities and their futile attempts to keep India under subjugation for ever, at any cost for the benefit and exploitation of English Capitalists by contemptuously ignoring the whole Nation's Mandate and the blustering hectoring, bullying attitudes of their Birkenheads, Wintertons and others cannot but goad every right-minded person to actions that may for the time being upset their homes and destroy their happiness. Every educated Indian possessing the least spark of justice, self-respect and humanity ought to welcome the preparations that are rapidly being made in some parts of the land for a Mass Civil Disobedience.

Let us continue to carry on the grim struggle for liberty and emancipation until success is fully secured as thousand and one appeals to reasoning, justice, fair-play and humanity have not moved the stony heart of the powers-that-be who have on the contrary cruelly defied us by openly spiriting away and hurling our best patriots into jail where some of them are allowed to rot until they die lingering deaths.

The All-India Congress Committee meets in May in Bombay. May I suggest to those earnest and sincere workers amongst educated Indians to organise and enrol themselves as volunteers and carry on the implicit orders of the next National Congress and form themselves as the first army in our National Struggle ready to suffer at the altar of Indian humanity.—Yours etc.

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

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BIJAPUR LETTER

AN INEQUITOUS IMPOST

OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC BODIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, April 30.

The enthusiasm of the Collector of Bijapur, Mr. V. H. Naik to do good to the people of the district is causing alarm to certain pleople. Following in the footsteps of one of the predecessors Mr. Henderson, B.A., I.C.S., Mr. Naik has hit upon a plan of collecting Agricultural fund, the aims, the objects and the constitution of which have not as yet seen the light of the day. We do not want to doubt (unless compelled) to question the validity of such collection by an official who holds the eminent post of the Colletor. Besides, the village officers have to collect that fund incurring the odium of the rayats who pay the land assessment grudgingly this year. If there be any truth in the collection of such fund, (we have come by sufficient material to take it as true) two great points arise out of this unhappy situation:

(1) Whether the head of the district can lend the services of his subordinates to the Collection of an unauthorised fund.

(2) Whether collection of a fund in the name of an institution which is not in existence is legal.

AN IMPOST.

Without entering ino he maze of this legal problem, we must state plainly that interference of an official must unequivocally be condemned. The effect of the indirect influence can hardly he minimised. The Bijapur district has to swallow the bitter pill during the last month when in spite of vehement protests against the doubling of local cess, the Local Board passed a resolution doubling the cess. Not less than 40 villages had sent in their protests. In that connection, the Collector of Bijapur wrote the following letter:—

"The Collector presents compliments to the President of the D. L. B. Bijapur and invites his attention to the correspondence ending with his R. D. No. 1 300 of 10th January 1925 and to para 15 of G. R. G. D. No. P. 52 of 2nd November 1926, in which Government pointed out the desirability of putting the finances of the Board on a sound basis. If primary education, communications Medical Aid, drinking water supply, etc., are to be rapidly developed, more funds should be raised locally. That will also mean more grants. The president is (again) requested to place again the former question of raising the cess from one anna to two annas before the Board and get it passed as soon as possible. As the rates of land assessment in the district are not high the enhanced local cess will not cause any hardship."

In the last month the local cess was doubled in spite of protests.

CHOLERA IN DISTRICT.

The Yamner fair contributed to the wide spread of cholera in several parts of Karnatak. Though in the town of Bijapur itself, sufficient precautions were taken by the Health Officer, the villages are almost uncared for. Appalling ignorance of principles of hygiene and health coupled with usual official belatedness, the villagers who were found in the grip of cholera could hardly be rescued even to date. Owing to failure of rains this year, many rivers and streams have stopped flowing and have been sources of diseases. The Collector of the District has stopped all fairs. But the advent of the mango season must be a source of anxiety. As Dr. Pinto, Assistant Director of Public Health, stated May and June are really anxious months in Karnatak. The Director of Public health also visited the town the other day, and we hope that further toll of death may not be demanded of this district.

AYURVED CONFERENCE.

The preparations for the holding of Ayurved Conference (Karnatak) are being made. Mr. M. V. Shastry of Mangalore has been elected as president of the Conference the dates of the Conference being 28th, 29th and 30th May. Rao Bahadur Raghavendrao is the chairman of the Reception Committee.

Herr Paul Chall, a German boy scou who is on a world tour has arrived in Ootacamund.

Ootacamund's water supply which had been interrupted was restored fire up after six hours stoppage. A hill was cut into and new pipes laid with the resul that the pipe system is now complete.

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